JUNE, 1785. THE NUMB. 2870.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1785.

Juſt publiſhed, and ſold by
WILLIAM WOODHOUSE,
In Front-ſtreet, near Market ſtreet,
BALLOON;
Or an Aerial Trip to the Celeſtial Regions.
A POEM, in Six Parts.

Now opening for SALE, by
DANIEL TYSON,
At his STORE, in Water ſtreet, midway between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

A variety of DUTCH GOODS, which, with his uſual Stock on hand, forms a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of EUROPEAN and INDIA Manufactures, conſiſting of

SUPERFINE and ſecond broad-cloths, rattinets and ſhalloons, durants and tammies, plain and ſtriped cambletS, calimancoes, callicoes and chintzes, plain and ſtriped muſlin, cambricks and lawns, Sileſia kentings, platilles royale, Brabant linens, dowlas, ravens duck, Brittannia's and Rouen's, oznabrigs, white and grey drillings, Ruſſia and othe diapers, Heſſen, German checks and ſtripes, printed linen and lawn handkerchiefs, bandanoe and Barcelona ditto, ſewing ſilk and twiſt, tapes and bobbins, men and women's gloves, thread and cotton hoſe, Manchester checks, Marſeilles quilting, printed velverets and jeans, Tuſcan and Dutch cord, muſlin cord, quality and ſhoe binding, pins, faſhionable gilt and plated buttons, gilt, plated and metal buckles, elegant plated ſtirrups, bitts and ſpurs, plated ware in compleat ſide-board ſetts, cutlery, mens hats, boys ruff caps, writing paper, boulting cloths, bed ticks, tin in boxes, iron wire, and a variety of other articles.

ALSO, James river tobacco, Carolina pitch, deer-ſkins, porter in caſks. Philad. April 28, 1785.

Imported by the Pigou and Granges, and other late arrivals from Europe, and for SALE by
William & John Sitgreaves,
In Front-ſtreet, three doors below Cheſnut-ſtreet, an extenſive
Aſſortment of ſeaſonable Goods, viz.

ELL wide and 6-qr fine book muſlins; fine wide jeconet ditto; low priced humhums; dyed fuſtians; white and coloured jeans; plain and printed cotton beavers; olive coloured ſattinets; dimities and drawboys; Marſeilles quilting, bordered; cotton counterpanes; Marſeilles bed quilts; common ſtriped hollands; ell wide French ſtripes; 7 8ths, yard wide and apron hollands; ell wide French ſtripes; 7 8ths, yard wide and apron wide linen and cotton checks; furniture checks; Manchester bed bunt; Flanders ticks and ticking in pieces; common check handkerchiefs; printed linen and cotton ditto; ſhort pile, hair and worſted ſhag; corduroys and velvets; an elegant variety of Engliſh mantuas; rich black paduaſoy; ditto black florentine; ſattins, peelongs and modes; ſarſnets and perſians; ſilk Manchester gown patterns; bandanoe, romal and pullicat ſilk handkerchiefs; Engliſh and Iriſh black and coloured ditto; ſewing ſilk and ſilk twiſt; a great variety of plain, net and trimming gauzes; gauze handkerchiefs; plain and flowered kentings; kentin handkerchiefs and aprons; cambricks and clear lawns; minionet and flowered lawn; black and white lace and edging; mens, womens and youths thread and cotton ſtockings; mens ſilk ſtockings; womens blue worſted and childrens ſpotted ditto; ſilk, thread and worſted gloves and mits; grain and coloured lamb ditto; 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens; Iriſh dowlas and ſheeting; fine white Ruſſia ſheeting; white and brown Ruſſia drilling; Ruſſia ravens duck; German flaxen oznabrigs; hempen ticklenburgs; Ruſſia diaper; clouting diaper; diaper tablecloths; brown roll and bagging; white and brown ell wide neſſens; hambro' long lawns; brown hollands; white and brown buckram; calicoes, cottons and chintz; plain blue calicoes; ſuperfine broadcloths; moreens, taborets and jeans; ſhalloons, durants and calimancoes; plain and ſtriped cambletS; fine black ſattinet; dorſeteens, crapes and poplins; Scotch and wilton carpets and carpeting; common and Tully garters; ſwitch and hunter whips; low priced plain and fancy metal buttons; mohair and baſket ditto; ſilk and thread laces and ferrets; threads, bindings, pins and needles; neſts of red leather and hair trunks; ivory and horn combs; braſs and iron candleſticks; ſhovels and tongs; bureau braſs furniture; cutlery, ſadlery, and a variety of ſmall hardware; writing paper; men and boys black and drab felt and caſtor hats; pocket and toilet looking glaſſes; bibles, teſtaments, &c. in trunks; guns, powder and ſhot; nails from 4d to 20d; tin and iron wire; window glaſs, 8 by 10, &c. &c.

Alſo womens low priced black and coloured ſhoes in trunks; London and Briſtol pewter aſſorted in caſks; a few caſks of cutlery and hardware; beſt three ſtranded ſeine twine; Crowley ſteel in half faggots; braſs kettles in neſts. 6 w.

Juſt imported in the COMMERCE, from London, by
JOHN and JAMES OLDDEN,
Second-ſtreet, oppoſite Blackhorſe-alley,
A variety of MERCHANDIZE,
Suitable for the approaching ſeaſon; among which are

AN elegant aſſortment of Wilton Carpets,
A large variety of mahogany ornamental Looking-glaſſes of all ſizes,
Oil-cloth and green Silk Umbrellas,
Barlow buck-handled Penknives,
Ruſſia Sheetings,
Sattin, Sarſnett and Paduaſoye,
Silver Watches.

Pewter in Caſks, Powder and Shot, red and white Lead in ſmall and large Caſks, Cambricks and Lawns, Bengals, Haerlem Stripes, Nankeens, enamelled China in Boxes, Shovels and Spades, Loaf Sugar in Hogſheads, &c. &c. &c. tbc. 6 w.

BOULTING CLOTHS.

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of ſuperfine, fine, middling and coarſe, ſuitable for boulting every kind of meal, are juſt imported, and for ſale on reaſonable terms by the ſubſcribers, at their Store on Stamper's Wharff, next below the Drawbridge, or in Spruce ſtreet, near Third ſtreet.

MILLERS and others may be furniſhed with BOULTING-CLOTHS, excellent in quality, and, if requeſted, may have proper directions for affixing them on reels, in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the different branches intended.

MILL STONES of different ſizes, made of the beſt grit on Delaware river, near Howell's ferry and two *Cologne* Mill-ſtones are alſo for ſale on the loweſt terms. 6 w.

Philad. April 4, 1785. ROBERT LEWIS and Sons.

To whom it may concern.

ALL importers of Rum, Wine, Brandy, or other Spirituous Liquors, are hereby notified to make true and particular entry of all the liquors aforeſaid by them imported, at the Exciſe-Office, before any part thereof be ſtored, agreeable to a law of this ſtate, in that caſe made and provided.

Alſo Retailers and others are requeſted not to move or tranſport any caſk of the liquors aforeſaid, amounting to twenty gallons and upwards, without firſt having entered the ſame according to law; as all ſuch liquors found removing or moved before entry, will be ſeized without diſcrimination.

EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW, Collector.

Philadelphia, April 5, 1785. 3 m.

ALL Perſons who are indebted for Exciſe are requeſted to make immediate payment.

Virginia, Richmond, April 4, 1785.

THE Commiſſioners appointed agreeable to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed laſt ſeſſion, directing the ſale of certain public LANDS, known by the name of GOSPORT, hereby give notice, That the ſame will be diſpoſed of at public SALE, to the higheſt bidders, in Lots, not exceeding one quarter of an acre each, on the premiſes, on the third THURSDAY in June next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, and will be continued from day to day, until the ſale ſhall be compleated.----Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, on giving bond, with two approved ſecurities; if prompt payment is made, ſix per cent. will be diſcounted.----The money ariſing from this ſale being appropriated to the payment of debts due by this ſtate, to perſons who are not citizens thereof, certain warrants granted to thoſe creditors for their claims againſt the public, directing their receipt in payment for the Goſport Lands, and counterſigned by the Governor, will be accepted at the ſale, or in diſcharge of the bonds granted by the purchaſers, provided ſuch payment is made on or before the day ſuch bonds become due.

Goſport is ſituate on the ſouthern branch of Elizabeth River, near to Norfolk, and contiguous to the thriving town of Portſmouth, to which it is annexed by law as part of the ſaid town, and will be laid off in Lots, with ſtreets, as nearly parallel to the ſtreets laid off in Portſmouth, as circumſtances will admit. The goodneſs of the harbour, and the depth of water cloſe to the ſhore, which will admit the largeſt merchant ſhips to load, and where ſhips of the line of battle have frequently hove down, render this place ſuperior to any in the ſtate for building large ſhips, and erecting wharves, and is deemed equal in ſituation with any in Virginia for commercial purpoſes; it is more convenient than Norfolk to the North-Carolina trade, and has as eaſy a communication with the waters of Cheſapeak Bay, with the advantages of a ſafer harbour and deeper water, and the canal propoſed to unite the waters of North-Carolina with the Cheſapeak will greatly enhance the value of thoſe lands. About 300 lots will be laid off, 30 of which will be prime water lots, the whole forming an agreeable and convenient ſituation for a conſiderable commercial town.

WILLIAM RONALD,
EDWARD CARRINGTON, } Comm'rs.
BENJAMIN TEMPLE.

The NEW STAGES
Will begin to run on Thurſday, the 28th inſtant, from
Philadelphia to New-York.

THE Proprietors thereof beg leave to inform the public, that they will perform the journey in one day, and every day, Sundays only excepted. The Stage-office is to be kept at Mr. FRANCIS LEE's in Market-ſtreet, near the corner of Fourth-ſtreet, at the ſign of the New Indian Queen, where paſſengers will pleaſe to enter their names the day before, as the Stage will ſtart preciſely at 4 o'clock in the morning. The fare for each paſſenger, allowing 14lb. weight of baggage, will be FOUR DOLLARS to Newark, and the ſame for 150 weight of baggage. The paſſengers may go either by the way of Newark to Powles-Hook, as the ferries are much ſhorter or ſafer, or by way of the Point, as they ſhall chuſe. Paſſengers may be aſſured that they ſhall be well treated, and every indulgence granted, that can be expected in ſo quick a paſſage. All baggage belonging to paſſengers is conſidered as under their care if they are preſent; otherwiſe the Stage owners hold themſelves accountable if any ſhould be loſt, being firſt regularly entered in the Stage books, and paid for; unavoidable accidents only excepted. As the New Stage ſhall not be over crouded, it is agreed that not more then ten paſſengers ſhall be admitted at one time, and but a ſmall proportion of baggage.

The public is farther informed, that neat Light Waggons are preparing, and will be ready in a few days, to be fixed at each ſtage, to accommodate any ſelect company, or take any extra paſſengers, that may wiſh to have a longer time and more indulgence on the road.

F. LEE, A. M'ELROY,
J. HOLME, R. STOCKTON.

Philadelphia, April 22, 1785.

N. B. The ſubſcribers would wiſh to confer with any ſpirited gentlemen to the ſouthward, that will extend the new line of Stages to Baltimore, and as much farther as they ſhall think fit. Mr. LEE is ready to treat with any gentleman on the ſubject, and to take the firſt Stage on the road. He has elegant horſes and chairs to let.

TO BE SOLD,

A CERTAIN TRACT of LAND, well watered and timbered, ſituate on Muncy creek, in Muncy townſhip, in the county of Northumberland, about 20 miles from the town of Sunbury, containing 306 acres and allowance. Apply to the ſubſcriber, on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, two doors below Race ſtreet. ROWLAND EVANS.

Philadelphia, April 26, 1785. 6 w.

THOMAS HALE,
CARPENTER,
In Walnut ſtreet, above Fifth-ſtreet,

CONTINUES the Buſineſs of hanging BELLS through all the Apartments of Houſes. He is ſupplied with the beſt Materials, and enſures his Work to laſt for ſeven Years on the original Coſt. Thoſe who chooſe to employ him, may depend on having the Work performed in the neateſt and beſt Manner.

N B. Applications, either written or verbal, left at LAMBERT WILMER's, in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, will be attended to. April 9, 1785.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *February* 25.

THE plague is viſibly augmented by the unſeaſonable moiſt and warm weather, which prevails here. Happily Smyrna and Salonica continue free from the infection.

The printing-office opened by the exertions of the Grand Vizier is employed in divers works, at the expence of government: One of the moſt important is a hiſtory of the Ottoman Empire, by order of the Grand Signior. When this edition is finiſhed, a copy will be ſent to every member of the Divan, and to the Governors and Baſhaws.

Antwerp, March 4. Though the letters from France, and the major part of the advices from Holland aſſure us, it is no longer doubtful that the differences between the Emperor and the Republic will be immediately adjuſted by an amicable Convention, the preparations for war, which are ſtill continued with all diligence, as well in our Provinces as thoſe of the Republic, ſeem to announce the contrary, and make us apprehenſive of an approaching war. In the mean time, there is nothing certain reſpecting the march of the ſecond corps of Imperial troops, except that ſome letters perſiſt in aſſuring that ſeveral regiments of Croats and light troops have received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to march.

Cadiz, Feb. 28. The greateſt diſpatch is uſed in preparing the armament deſtined to go againſt Algiers. The ſhips of war have already left the harbour, and gun-boats and tranſports will be ready within a few days. The allies from Portugal, Venice and Malta are expected every hour, as alſo a ſmall fleet from Toulon. Don Barcelo has declined the command of this expedition, and Comte Oreilly is appointed in his place. A great number of land troops have embarked, beſides many officers of diſtinction, who have offered their voluntary ſervices.

Antwerp, March 21. While the rumour prevails of an approaching pacification, we continue to receive information that hoſtile preparations are carried on with all the celerity that the exigencies of the times require. We alſo learn that immenſe quantities of gun-powder are detained at Bruſſels till carriages ſhall arrive to convey them to the frontier towns on the ſide of the Dutch territories.

To-morrow was the day appointed for the departure of his Imperial Majeſty for the Netherlands, but five or ſix days ago preparations for his journey were countermanded. The negociations for peace ſtill continue, and it is ſaid his Majeſty relaxes in ſome of his demands; but time only can prove the iſſue of the preſent controverſy.

Hague, March 30. The courier diſpatched on Thurſday night by the States General to France, carries the conſent of the States to ſtop the flooding of the Auſtrian territories with ſalt-water, on condition that they may do it with freſh; or that no attack may be attempted on that ſide. Hence a confidence ariſes, that pacific negociations will be attended with ſucceſs.

April 1. They write from Lillo, that by order of their High Mightineſſes, the ſluices have been opened for the evacuation of the ſalt waters, to the great ſatisfaction of the country people whoſe poſſeſſions were in the greateſt danger. We may preſume that the prompt execution of theſe orders looks like an accommodation between his Imperial Majeſty and the Republic.

April 3. The States are now examining the diſpatches of a courier who has juſt arrived here from Paris. It has been ſuggeſted to the States, that if their ultimatum is not ſatisfactory to the Emperor, they will have it in their option to make a greater ſacrifice, or go to war. Nothing has yet tranſpired as to their deſigns, unleſs that the dignites of all the provinces are inſtructed to refuſe to acceed to the Imperial demands.

LONDON, *April* 1.

According to advices from Leghorn, the plague has nearly ceaſed in the Archipelago and Levant; but it rages with great fury ſtill on the coaſt of Africa. The Tunifians have brought it into that kingdom, and the province of Barca, from Algiers, where it had carried off, on the 20th of February laſt, according to computation, upwards of 27,000 perſons, chiefly women and children. They have pulled down ſeveral old houſes at Algiers, and burnt others, to ſtop the contagion.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, March 12.

"Count Maillebois has communicated to the Republic, a plan, according to which, with 60,000 men, he ſhall be able to defend this country againſt 100,000 Auſtrians. He aſſerts, that the Emperor can attack us only between the rivers Maeſe and Rhine. The country between Bois le Duc and Bergen-op-Zoom is ſecured by the facility with which it is laid under water.

"From the ſide of Maeſtricht only, are our provinces then expoſed; and it may be expected that the enemy will firſt attempt to gain poſſeſſion of that important fortreſs. All the leſſer forts on the banks of the Meaſe (eſpcially Maeſeyk) muſt be demoliſhed; becauſe the Auſtrians might ſoon reduce theſe, and by eſtabliſhing themſelves there, would cut off all communication between Holland and Maeſtricht; which being effected, they would content themſelves with blocking up Maeſtricht, and then forcing a paſſage through the country between the rivers Wahal and Rhine, they would take poſſeſſion of the fertile plains of Guelderland, and quarter their troops in the United-Provinces."

Extract of a letter from Maeſtricht, *March* 4.

"Our garriſon has been under great apprehenſions that this city was to be given up to the Emperor, but thoſe who are ſuppoſed to be in the ſecret aſſert, that the Republic will never ſubmit to a ceſſion of ſuch importance.

"If we may form an idea from the preſent preparations to reſiſt an attack, and from the vaſt magazines of proviſions and ammunition collecting here, we may pronounce with certainty that their High Mightineſſes are determined to keep this place.

"Orders are iſſued to form an army of 12,000 men on St. Peter's Hill, near this city; a ſpot ſo defenſible, that Marſhall Saxe in September, 1746, ſaid he dared not to attack it with the vaſt army under his command, although a very ſmall body only of the allied army was poſted there."

The maſter of a veſſel arrived at Dublin from Bourdeaux relates, that on the 20th of February, being then off the weſt coaſt of France, he fell in with thirteen Spaniſh ſhips of war, attended by a few light frigates, who kept on the ſame courſe with him for ſome hours, then hauled their wind, and ſteered W. S. W. The Captain hailed them, but received no anſwer.

He

He ſuppoſes them bound for South-America, but wondered to ſee them ſo far to the northward of their meridian.

Letters from Ireland of the 22d inſtant ſay, that forgeries on the national bank were diſcovered a few days before, to the amount of 5000l. and that three perſons had abſconded on that account.

Much has been ſaid concerning the reward given by the King of France to Mr. Blanchard, for his adventurous ærial voyage from Dover to Calais.---The fact is, that monarch, ſoon after his arrival at Paris, ordered the ſum of 12,000 livres to be preſented to him, and ſettled a penſion on him of 1200 livres per annum.

Extract of a letter from Paris, *March* 23.

"On Sunday the Miniſter exchanged with the Dutch Plenipotentiaries in the moſt ſolemn manner, the Treaties of Alliance, offenſive and defenſive, between the Moſt Chriſtian King and their High Mightineſſes the States General of the United Provinces of Holland, and it is expected the Marquis Verac did the ſame at Hague; ſo that this weighty buſineſs is now brought to a final concluſion, much to the ſatisfaction of the Envoys from Holland, who have been long preſſing the concluſion of this affair. The negociation between the Dutch and the Emperor begins again to drag heavily."

Extract of a letter from Bruſſels, March 23.

"It is moſt confidently believed here that a war muſt be the unavoidable conſequence of the preſent diſpute between the Emperor, our Sovereign, and the United States of Holland; and it is even expected a very few weeks will produce ſome hoſtile operations. On this ſide of Holland the Dutch are quite open, except where the inundations are, and in two or three garriſon towns. The Prince de Ligne goes on with his preparations, which are ſo ſatisfactory to the Emperor, that there is no talk now of the Sovereign coming into Flanders at preſent."

The letters received by the Liſbon Packet bring an account of ſeveral American veſſels being arrived at that port, whoſe cargoes met with a ready ſale; the Portugueſe giving very great encouragement to the ſubjects of the new States, ſo as in ſome meaſure even to prejudice their old friends the Engliſh.

In all the frontier garriſons of France and French Flanders, Commiſſaries are buſily employed in purchaſing forage for the King's troops, and their exertions have not been in the leaſt remitted ſince the late reports of a pacific tendency.

April 2. There are accounts from the Continent, brought by the laſt mail, which ſtate that the King of Pruſſia lies ſo dangerouſly ill, as to afford very little hope of his recovery. His Majeſty is now about 73 years of age, and born in January 1712. There is no doubt but the Houſe of Auſtria will be highly pleaſed whenever the death of this great man ſhall happen; for he has been the only effectual check to their ambition, ſince the acceſſion of the late Empreſs Queen, mother of the preſent Emperor. He is nearly related to our Sovereign, his mother being the ſiſter of the late King George the IId. Frederick William, the Prince Royal of Pruſſia, nephew to the King, and heir to the crown, was born in 1744. The preſent Prince of Orange is married to one of his daughters.

Commiſſions are received for buying up 1000 large ſaddle-horſes for the ſervice of the Dutch, who are going to revive the regiment of Cuiraſſiers, which rendered themſelves ſo famous in the years 1708 and 1709 during Queen Ann's wars, at which time they conſiſted of 1300 men; at preſent they do not, officers included, amount to more than three ſcore: So much have the States permitted their oldeſt and moſt ſerviceable corps to go to decay.

According to the foreign papers, the Court of Spain has augmented the wages of ſeamen, for the purpoſe of inſpiring them with a proper zeal in the meditated grand attack on Algiers, in which ſome of the nobility go as volunteers. Boats out of number are building, calculated to endure a rough ſea, as well as block batteries on wheels erecting to move from place to place, on landing, and ſeizing the principal avenues where the beſiegers intend to fix their quarters.

A letter from Leghorn ſays, that a Venetian veſſel, called a polacre, was taken off there by the Moors, and carried into Algiers. The ſame letter ſays, that the barbarians are become ſo intolerably inſolent, that they ſtop ſhips of all nations, even the Engliſh, unleſs they have paſſes; ſo that at preſent they are maſters of the Mediterranean ſea, and have ſtopped almoſt all trade to every port that lies near the ſame.

Invention is on the rack, on the part of the Spaniſh Court, and its arch enemy the Algerines' Prince, in projecting engines of deſtruction. It ſeems reſolved to reduce the fort of Algiers to aſhes: The gold of Peru is not to be ſpared: The honour of the Crown is at ſtake. "And I do declare," ſays the King, "that theſe ſums of money, which have been conſumed in divers emergencies, in preparations againſt the enemy, and which it has given me extreme grief to take, I ſhall have the comfort of ſeeing employed to the beſt and moſt ſalutary purpoſes."

A difficulty has been ſtarted between our Civil Governors in America and the Congreſs, concerning the evacuation of Niagara, Detroit and ſome other forts upon the upper lakes. General Haldimand firſt refuſed to give them up, though they came within the American boundary line, and his conduct has, in that particular, been in ſome meaſure approved by miniſters; ſo that the 29th and 21ſt regiments are ordered immediately to relieve the 8th regiment, now in poſſeſſion of thoſe forts.

April 4. The ingenious Abbe Arnaud, member of moſt of the learned ſocieties in Europe, died a few days ſince at Paris.

A moſt intereſting event to literature has lately taken place in France, by the nomination of eight members of the Royal Academy of Inſcriptions, who are to receive pay, and, as they drop off, be replaced by others of the ſame illuſtrious body, for the purpoſe of examining the MSS. in the King's library, and from time to time publiſhing either extracts from, or the whole of ſuch as ſhall appear to deſerve it.

Extract of a letter from Peterſburgh, February 22.

"On the 6th of laſt month, the feſtival of the Benediction of the Waters, we had here an example of toleration and brotherly love, which does honor to the age and reign under which it took place. The Empreſs's Confeſſor, the Prelate Iwan Pamfito, gave a grand dinner to the Eccleſiaſtics of all the different religions exiſting at Peterſburgh. Among thoſe invited were the Ruſſian Archbiſhop of Polocza, the Patriarch of Gruſinia, ſeveral Ruſſian Archmandrites, a Biſhop, a Prior, and ſeveral other Roman Catholic Prieſts, ſix Lutheran Preachers, and thoſe of the Engliſh, French, Dutch, and German Proteſtant churches. Never perhaps was ſuch a dinner of toleration given, eſpecially at the houſe of the Confeſſor of a ſovereign potentate."

Notwithſtanding the States of Holland behaved in a manner ſo derogatory to every principle of gratitude and juſtice towards this country, during the late war, there are ſtrong political reaſons for our endeavouring to prevent their being cruſhed by any of their too powerful neighbours. If the Dutch Provinces are divided, it is our inſular ſituation only will protect this kingdom.

April 5. It is reported to have been debated in the Cabinet to appoint Mr. Fox as Ambaſſador to the United States of America. They conceive it is the only probable means that can poſſibly ſave this country from the inevitable deſtruction which ever awaits a government enfeebled by faction. Beſide the proſpect of giving vigour and efficacy to our executive powers at home, they have great hopes of its reſtoring to us our loſt colonies. For, like wiſe politicians, they are aſſured, that if they could but transfer that cabal and faction which divides and enneryes Great-Britain, to America, they muſt become again dependent on the mother country.

April 8. The continent is certainly in a ſtate of political fermentation. The Dutch and the Emperor are ready to engage immediately, if a peace cannot be concluded upon. The French prepare to aſſiſt the Dutch, but wiſh not to offend the Emperor. Old Frederick marches and counter-marches his troops. An inteſtine faction ſaps the vitals of the Republic of Holland; and in the Stadtholder perhaps owes his quiet tenure of his ſeat to the neceſſity for a ſhew of unanimity. The Spaniards, Portugueſe, Venetians and Malteſe, are preparing for the annual drubbing which they go to receive before Algiers. Add to this, that the Empreſs has every reaſon to ſuſpect deſigns of the moſt hoſtile nature againſt her favourite Crimea, and from a quarter not the moſt agreeable. Tranſylvania is ſtill in a ſtate of inactive confuſion, ſince the rebellion. And Old England, neighbour-like, has her trials and troubles.---*Give peace in our time, O Lord!*

According to the laſt advices from Cadiz, the Spaniſh armament was to ſail about the end of April; every preparation was in great forwardneſs a month ago.

April 11. The people have not yet felt the whole burthen, or been made ſenſible of all the expences of the late war. Near twenty millions of navy and ordinance debt are yet to be funded, for the intereſt of which new taxes muſt be impoſed. What a glorious proſpect would there not have been, had it continued for a year or two longer! Who is not aware of the *truth* of Mr. Fox's aſſertion in the Houſe of Commons, that the peace was diſgraceful and *ruinous* to Britain?

The accurate M. Neckar has juſt publiſhed at Paris, an Eſſay on the Adminiſtration of the Finances in France. This ſingular calculator computes the inhabitants of that kingdom at twenty-ſix millions of ſouls, upon twenty-ſeven thouſand ſquare miles. The taxes amount to ſix hundred millions. The revenue of the Clergy amounts to one hundred and thirty millions.---A balance of trade calculated at ſeventy millions.---Two millions of gold and ſilver coin. An annual increaſe of forty millions to theſe riches.

M. Neckar is of opinion that this increaſe is probably equal to the increaſe of *all* the *coin* of *all* the other European States put together.

It is reported that ſome diſagreeable accounts have within theſe few days been received reſpecting the conduct of the Dey of Algiers towards the ſubjects of Great Britain, with whom that potentate has lived in the greateſt amity for many years.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, *April* 4. 1785.

TRADE WITH AMERICA.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having brought up a bill to continue the act of the laſt year, for diſpenſing with the production of certain inſtruments, by veſſels coming from the ports of the United States of America into the ports of Great-Britain, and moved that it be read a firſt time,

Mr. Fox roſe and obſerved, that he underſtood the bill brought in by the Right Honorable Gentleman was to continue till the fifth of April, 1786; he did not mean to offer any obſtruction to its paſſing through the Houſe; on the contrary, he was diſpoſed to facilitate its progreſs, being convinced it was indiſpenſably neceſſary, ſince the act, the proviſions which it was to continue, would expire to-morrow or next day; but he wiſhed to ſuggeſt to the Houſe, whether it might not be expedient to ſhorten the propoſed time of its duration. It has been underſtood, that ere this ſome meaſures would have been deviſed for the eſtabliſhment of a permanent commercial arrangement with the American States, and he truſted the preſent ſeſſions would not elapſe till the buſineſs ſhould have had a full, mature and deliberate parliamentary diſcuſſion; and that a full enquiry might be made into the preſent ſtate of the commercial intercourſe between England and America, and the proper meaſures adopted for the better and more ſecure and permanent regulation of that intercourſe, he was deſirous the date of the Bill might be ſhortened from April 1786 to September 1785.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer objected to the propoſition made by Mr. Fox, becauſe he did not imagine it practicable for any permanent ſyſtem of commerce between this country and America to be eſtabliſhed in the courſe of the preſent ſeſſion.

The Bill being read a firſt time, Mr. Pitt moved, that the ſaid Bill be read a ſecond time; which being agreed to, the ſame Right Honorable Member moved, that the Houſe do now go into a committee on the ſaid Bill, which paſſed without oppoſition.

Mr. Fox, in the committee, purſued the ſame line of argument he had adopted on the firſt reading of the Bill, and aſſured the Houſe, that his only motive for deſiring a ſhort continuance of the Bill, was to prevent Parliament from being deprived of the opportunity of purſuing the very important enquiry as to the ſtate of commercial regulations between Great-Britain and the United States of America; and to effect this purpoſe he would move, that the words "Fifth of April, 1786," be left out, and "Firſt of September, 1785," inſerted in their room.

Mr. Jenkinſon, diſapproved of the amendment propoſed by Mr. Fox, becauſe he did not think there would be time in the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament for coming to any deciſive reſolutions upon a buſineſs ſo extenſive, important and complicated, as that of ſettling a commercial treaty with America.

Mr. Eden ſaid, no ill conſequences had yet happened, nor, in his idea, were to be apprehended, through the want of a treaty of commerce with America; and he would give the Bill his hearty ſupport.

The queſtion for the bill to paſs the committee in its original form being put and carried, Mr. Fox's amendment was conſequently loſt.

The Houſe being reſumed, Mr. Gilbert, Chairman of the committee, made a report of the Bill, which was ordered to be engroſſed.

BOSTON, May 19.

As the town meets *this day*, upon matters of importance, and particularly to receive the report of their committee, appointed to draw up inſtructions for *their* repreſentatives, it is hoped that no friend of his country will omit attending at Faneuil-Hall, that all may ſee that we have yet ſome ſpirit remaining among us, and that thoſe vipers, the late proſcribed refugees, who have returned to inſult us and again to ſtab their country, may be attempted to be legally removed from this commonwealth, whoſe conſtitution and whoſe magiſtrates they muſt ever abhor, and of courſe will ever endeavour to confound and deſtroy.

The brig Mediord, Captain Deblois, arrived here yeſterday. She ſailed from London ten days before Captain Callahan.

*** The meeting of the committee of *tradeſmen* and *manufacturers* ſtands adjourned to Monday next, at three o'clock, at the Green Dragon.----It is deſired that a repreſentative from every branch may be preſent, as the petition to the general court will be reported, and in which the whole body of tradeſmen and manufacturers will find themſelves intereſted.

NEW-YORK, May 26.

A correſpondent cannot help expreſſing his ſurpriſe, that while the Boſtonians were recommending meaſures for the *general good*, they ſhould leave it in the option of the ſelect-men to accept ſuch Britiſh agents or factors as they ſhould approve. This ſtriking inconſiſtency ought to be expunged from their proceedings; otherwiſe the evils we labour under and daily experience from Britiſh councils will only take the deeper root: For through thoſe acceptations which the ſelect-men may think proper to make, the calamity may be continued and our difficulties increaſed, not remedied or removed, which is the object in view, and for which purpoſe people of all ranks and degrees ſhew a ſtrong diſpoſition to unite and form the moſt ſpirited aſſociations. Our reſolutions in this reſpect ſhould be general and extenſive, not partial and particular.

May 30. The Muſquito ſhore and logwood territories are once more a bone of contention between the Engliſh and Spaniards, and it is not far from a certainty, that a war will ſpeedily take place on this ſcore between theſe powers, and probably involve ſome other nations in the quarrel.---In caſe of ſuch an event, the conduct to be obſerved by the American States will be obvious to all. The happy effects of ſovereignty and independence will then be more ſenſibly felt than ever, as we will not be drawn into Britiſh quarrels as formerly, but may purſue our intereſts by obſerving a ſtrict neutrality, and becoming carriers to the ſeveral belligerent powers. The Britiſh court ſeems to be encouraging the Turkiſh and Morocco corſairs, with whom they are at peace, to diſtreſs our European trade as much as poſſible, that we may be induced to import from Europe in Engliſh bottoms; but it is hoped Congreſs will ſpeedily fall upon ſome plan to counteract this inſidious piece of policy.

CHARLESTON, May 5.

If it is true, what has been aſſerted, that the Spaniards are building a fort in the weſtern parts of North-Carolina, with an intent to moleſt or cut off the ſettlers in the New States, our indignation againſt them ſhould be as general as determined; that we ſhould be rouſed as one man, to immediate oppoſition againſt them; that we ſhould invite the natives throughout all the Spaniſh colonies in America, to throw off the galling yoke of theſe tyrants, under the promiſe of conſidering them as united in the ſame league with ourſelves.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 1.

MESSRS. HALL AND SELLERS,

If you think the following extract of a letter worthy to be inſerted, be pleaſed to give it a place in your next paper, and you will oblige, your humble ſervant, A. B.

DEAR SIR,

"I HAVE duly received your favor, and will endeavor to anſwer that part of it which reſpects the Bank of North-America, which, you are pleaſed to ſay, you had looked upon as an inſtitution that had afforded ſome ſingular advantages to this country in general. You expreſs your ſurprize at its having been found neceſſary to aboliſh its charter by an Act of the Legiſlature, the preamble to which declares, that it "hath been found to be injurious to the welfare of this ſtate, and in its tendency appears to be incompatible with the public ſafety." As the Houſe of Repreſentatives is, no doubt, actuated by a view to the general good of the ſtate, it is to be ſuppoſed that the inſtitution appears to them in this light; but as the wiſeſt men may be miſtaken in their judgment, or miſled by appearances, I ſhall, as the bill for taking away the charter is publiſhed for conſideration, comply with your deſire in ſtating my ſentiments why I am of a different opinion; and this I ſhall do with the more freedom, as the intent of publiſhing a law for conſideration is, to give an opportunity to the public of reflecting on its tendency, and of offering any remarks upon it that may occur.

"The operations of the Bank of North America have been, hitherto, directed to facilitate the means of commerce, and to ſupply the public exigencies, by advancing large ſums of money for the ſervices of the United States. The firſt has been done by lending money to individuals for a ſhort term, upon ſufficient ſecurity, at the legal intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum, by this means enabling the merchant to pay ready money for every article of produce. Hence, the farmer has been enabled to receive the higheſt price, in ſpecie, for his labors, and the merchant enabled to extend his commercial views to a degree, which, without this reſource, it would have been impracticable for him to have done. From hence too, the circulation of ſpecie has been greatly augmented, and, from this increaſed circulation of ſpecie, new life and vigor diffuſed thro' the whole ſtate, which has manifeſtly felt the good effects reſulting from this cauſe. With reſpect to the United States, I think I may venture an aſſertion, which, however bold it may appear, is founded in the ſtricteſt truth; namely, that this inſtitution contributed in a great degree, to the termination of the war, and, conſequently, was a principal mean of eſtabliſhing the Independence of America. When it is remembered, and ſurely the event is too recent to be already forgotten, that the continental money had ſo far depreciated in value, as to be no longer ſerviceable as a medium of exchange or barter, and that the wiſdom of Congreſs was exhauſted in deviſing ways and means to carry on the war, this inſtitution aroſe, under its auſpices, ſupplied the public exigencies by anticipation of revenue, and the advancement of ſums almoſt incredible, at different times; by this means depriving our enemies of their laſt hope of ſubjugating us, which they had founded upon our total inability to continue the glorious ſtruggle, and to bring it to the deſired iſſue, for want of money or credit. I ſay, when theſe circumſtances are conſidered, the aſſertion will not appear too bold. Nor can there be a doubt, that this inſtitution would be equally diſpoſed to render any ſervices in its power to the United States, upon any future emergency. With reſpect to Pennſylvania, it has long ſince declared its devotion to her peculiar advantages, by an offer, when the queſtion for eſtabliſhing a *Pennſylvania Bank*, in oppoſition to the Bank of North-America, was agitated before a Committee of the Houſe, of lending Government a very conſiderable ſum in ſpecie, upon having proper ſecurity for the re-payment.

"Thus far I have endeavored to point out ſome of the advantages ariſing from this inſtitution. The charges againſt it come next to be conſidered. Theſe, as far as I have heard, are reducible to the following, viz. That the intereſt taken by the bank for loans is exceſſive---that it prevents money being lent upon mortgage, as before the war, and thereby deprives the farmer of the means of improving his eſtate---and that the influence of the bank is dangerous.

"The firſt argument I have already ſhewn to be fallacious, by aſſerting that the practice of the bank is to lend money to individuals for a ſhort time at the rate eſtabliſhed by law, viz. ſix per cent. per annum, and this is its invariable rule, as I am aſſured from unqueſtionable authority.

"The next aſſertion, of its preventing money being lent upon mortgage as before the war, is equally fallacious. I do not mean to aſſert that money is to be borrowed on mortgage as formerly. This would be to aſſert a notorious falſhood; but I mean to ſay, that it is owing to the ſpeculations in the various paper ſecurities now afloat, and the fears that a law may be made, authoriſing the debtor to pay with ſomething, which, though called money, is not equal to what he borrowed, and that, therefore, thoſe who have money which they would otherwiſe place at intereſt, chuſe to employ it in ſome way by which the real value may be ſecured, though the ſame income cannot be derived from it as might be done by placing it out at legal intereſt. Hence, I think, it is clear, that it is not owing to the bank having locked up all the caſh, for this too has been aſſerted, that money is not to be procured upon mortgage, as was formerly the caſe.

"I come next to the charge, that the influence of the bank is dangerous. It has been ſuggeſted, that the ſtock-holders of the bank may become ſo numerous and rich as to influence our elections. This can hardly be effected by an inſtitution, whoſe members will be influenced by other motives than the intereſt of the body of which each one compoſes but a ſmall integral part. But, for the ſake of argument, let us ſuppoſe this formidable power put in motion. How far will its influence extend? Probably not beyond the city and county of Philadelphia; and what are theſe, in compariſon of the whole ſtate? If, indeed, we are to judge from the complexion of the preſent Houſe, this dangerous power has not yet ſhed its pernicious influence even on the election of a city member.

"Let us now view this proceeding in a political light. And here, it appears to me that the abolition of the charter will be attended with a numerous train of ills. A want of ſpecie in circulation will, probably, be the firſt felt. For who will retain it in this country, or, if he does retain it, part with a ſhilling more of it than his inevitable neceſſities require. A ſtill greater

want will follow, namely, that of confidence in the government---for who can rely upon the juſtice of that government, which, after having granted a charter, revokes the ſame, without even affording the opportunity of an hearing in defence of that charter. Can any act be more deſpotic? Is not this debaſing the majeſty of government? And will not the facility with which laws are made and repealed, charters granted and revoked at pleaſure, create an indifference towards government, and induce habits of diſobedience to the authority of the ſtate? Laws ſhould never be enacted, nor charters granted, but upon a full conviction of their public utility; nor ſhould they be ſlightly revoked, leſt the wiſdom or patriotiſm of the Legiſlature be juſtly called in queſtion.

"One conſideration more ſhall cloſe this letter, which has already exceeded the bounds of moderation, and that is this------Foreigners have, upon the faith of charters, inveſted conſiderable ſums in the purchaſe of bank ſtock. What idea muſt they entertain of the wiſdom of our government, when they find the only inſtitution that eſtabliſhed public credit in America aboliſhed without an hearing, becauſe it is ſimply ſaid "to be injurious to the welfare of this ſtate, and in its tendency appears to be incompatible with the public ſafety?" They will immediately withdraw their money, and thereby leſſen the quantity of ſpecie now amongſt us, and will naturally aſk, what can be more injurious to a ſtate, and more dangerous in its tendency, than the abolition of public credit? And to this queſtion we have no reply."

A Correſpondent hopes the Honorable the Executive Council will iſſue poſitive orders to *ſue all Delinquents for Taxes* through the ſtate, with the ſame rigour that Mr. Delany is directed to ſue the Merchants for their *Duty Bonds*; otherwiſe the Merchants of the City of Philadelphia, who with generoſity and ſpirit have always paid up their own Taxes, will have the utmoſt reaſon to complain of the Cruelty, Injuſtice and Partiality of Government.---To drive the Nail that will go, and to ride the willing Horſe to Death, ſeems to be the governing Maxim of the preſent Aſſembly---but it is moſt fervently hoped that the Riders will ſpeedily be caſt into the Mire.

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, in Virginia, dated May 19.

"Laſt Tueſday being the day appointed by the ſtates of Virginia and Maryland, relative to opening the inland navigation of the river Potowmack, a meeting was held at Mr. Lomax's tavern, conſiſting of a very numerous aſſembly of the firſt people in the reſpective ſtates. Daniel Carrol, Eſq; Preſident of the Aſſembly of Maryland, being appointed to the Chair, the ſubſcription books were read as the acts direct, when it appeared that forty thouſand three hundred pounds were ſubſcribed, a ſum far beyond what was requiſite to incorporate the company. The company was of courſe eſtabliſhed, and proceeded to the election of a Preſident and Directors, when the following gentlemen were elected: His Excellency George Waſhington, Preſident; George Gilpin, John Fitzgerald, Thomas Johnſon, and Thomas S. Lee, Eſquires, Directors.

"This great and important work is to be immediately begun. The vaſt conſequence that muſt derive to the middle ſtates, when compleated, cannot be elucidated but by time, the diſcoverer of all great events. The next general meeting is to be held at Georgetown, on the firſt day of Auguſt next.

"We hear from the ſouthward of a very deſtructive inſect having got among the wheat, in the neighbourhood of Richmond, by which many crops had received great damage. Theſe inſects have been, from time to time, obſerved further ſouthward.

"The Lion, Captain Campbell, is arrived in this river from Glaſgow, under jury-maſts, after a paſſage of nine weeks. She loſt her maſts in a gale of wind, after being fifteen days at ſea."

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

THE inſtituting the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture has enlivened the generality of huſbandmen, with the hope that much good will be derived from it,---and they are pleaſed with its proceedings and deſigns. The worſt is, although ſome allow the great good effects it is meant to produce muſt be a work of ſome time, and much depends upon aſſiſtance from among the more intelligent huſbandmen every where, yet others are ſo inconſiderate as to look for wonders, in a manner inſtantaneous, and that all is to be done by the Society within itſelf. It appears, however, the Society in a friendly and affectionate manner has aſked aſſiſtance from all quarters: It is what I find the agricultural Societies in Europe have done. With the aſſiſtance of communications from experienced huſbandmen, compared, ſelected and adjuſted, it ſeems the Philadelphia Society expect to fulfil their wiſhes, ſo far at leaſt as to cauſe a conſiderable improvement in the agriculture of America; which, as they juſtly intimate, is far behind the new huſbandry of Europe;---and, why may we not overtake it?---What an immenſe addition of wealth and independency to individuals!---What a weight of national ability would it add to the American ſcale!

Although I am happy in obſerving the pleaſure with which the country, almoſt univerſally, view the deſigns of the Society, and its inclination to aſſiſt it, yet I cannot conceal the indifference with which the huſbandmen of one part of the country are likely to receive the Society's propoſals; at leaſt in the opinion of a friend who writes from the ſpot: He ſays,---"The Society for promoting Agriculture will meet with little encouragement here, as the people's follies ſo puſh them, that the only object is, what will raiſe the moſt money for the preſent, without conſulting futurity;---conſequently, they are ſtriving who ſhall wear out their lands ſooneſt, by vying with each other in their crops of Tobacco.---It is not for me to comment on this paſſage.---I only wiſh the people of that part of the country equally well with the wiſeſt and the moſt provident in the world. L.

On *FRIDAY* next,

Preciſely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

A *SCHOOL-MASTER*,

OF good Character, who is qualified to teach Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, and is willing to undertake a School, at Moore's-Town, within ten Miles of this City, will meet with ſuitable Encouragement. For Terms, apply to RICHARD WELLS, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia; or RICHARD S. SMITH, in Moore's-Town. c t f.

THE ſubſcriber informs the PUBLIC, that he intends to ride POST, from the Borough of Reading, to the City of Philadelphia. To leave George Feather's in ſaid borough, every Monday morning, at 6 o'clock; and Michael Hays, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, in Race-ſtreet, above Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, every Wedneſday, at 10 o'clock, for at leaſt ſix months next enſuing. All perſons having any commands to and from the city may depend on being punctually ſerved, by their obedient humble ſervant, JAMES COTTER.

N. B. All perſons having any juſt demands againſt the ſubſcriber may call at either of the above houſes in ſixty days after the date hereof, where he will attend, to adjuſt the ſame. And all perſons indebted to him are deſired to make ſpeedy payment.

Reading, May 24, 1785.

FOUND, a few Days ago,

A FINAL Settlement Certificate, ſigned JOHN PIERCE, Commiſſioner. The owner, on proving property, and paying the charge of this advertiſement, may have it again, by applying to the Printers hereof. May 28.

SAMUEL HOWELL,

Has for SALE, or to RENT for one Year or the Summer Seaſon,

AN elegant ſtone DWELLING-HOUSE, piazza front and back, with convenient out-houſes, a large garden, and 85 acres of land, or only a few acres for paſture, as may be wanted; ſituated on a pleaſant bank on the river Delaware, about ſeven miles from the city, equally healthy and pleaſant to any place in Pennſylvania.

He has alſo for Sale, a compleat ſett of Rigging, Cables, Anchors, Canvas and Ship Chandlery, for a ſhip about 63 feet keel.

The terms of payment for the above will be made eaſy.

Mr. ADGATE's VOCAL MUSIC.

THE TRUSTEES of the INSTITUTION for promoting the Knowledge of PSALMODY, having examined the ſtate of its funds, and it appearing therefrom that they are exhauſted, have agreed to cloſe its accounts up to the firſt day of June, 1785, and after that day they declare the inſtitution to be diſſolved; nevertheleſs, ſhould a ſubſtitute be propoſed, they hold themſelves in readineſs, as individuals, to give it all the encouragement in their power.

The ſubſcribers to the above-mentioned inſtitution are informed, That the laſt public EXHIBITION will be at the Univerſity, on WEDNESDAY evening, the firſt of June, beginning at eight o'clock; they are requeſted therefore to call on Mr. ADGATE, at Mr. John Connelly's, on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, a few doors north of Cheſnut-ſtreet, next Wedneſday, for their tickets.

The greateſt pains will be taken to make this concluding exhibition agreeable. May 27.

Delaware State, ſſ.

IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

SATURDAY, June 12, A. M. 1784.

A PETITION from divers owners of MARSH MEADOW, ſituate on both ſides of St. George's creek, in New-Caſtle county, praying leave to bring in a bill for cutting a canal and erecting a brick or ſtone trunk or ſluice for diſcharging the waters from the ſaid meadows, and for other purpoſes, was preſented to the chair, and read.

Ordered, That the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill agreeable to the prayer of their petition, firſt giving ſix weeks notice thereof in the public papers, in order that any perſons concerned may appear before the Houſe, and offer their objections thereto, if any they have.

Extract from the Minutes,

§ 6 w JAMES BOOTH, Clerk of Aſſembly.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Bradford townſhip, Cheſter county, An Iriſh Servant Man, named JOHN NEELES, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with ſhort black hair, a little curled, and ſpeaks a little broken. Had on and took with him, a light coloured cloth coatee, with wooden buttons; a red and green camblet jacket, with a piece ſet in under the arms, down the ſides, and green mohair buttons; a brown linſey ditto, with wooden buttons; two or three ſhirts, two pair of trowſers, one pair of leather breeches, three pair of ſtockings, two pair of ſhoes, one of them ſtrong double ſoaled, with ſtrings in them, the other with braſs buckles; two wool hats, one almoſt new, the other half worn. He came into the country laſt ſummer, in the ſhip Siſters, from Sligo.

Alſo ran away ſome conſiderable time ago, one NEALE CARLTON, who often changes his name to Hugh Carlton, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, is a bold impudent fellow, very talkative, with black curled hair, a good deal marked with the ſmall-pox, a remarkable white ſpeck in one of his eyes,, and walks a good deal ſtooping. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Ten Dollars for John Neeles, and for the other Six, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

May 10, 1785. ¶ RICHARD JONES.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to take them off at their peril.

PROCLAMATION.

IN purſuance of a writ of *Venire Facias*, under the hands and ſeals of the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and the Honorable William Auguſtus Atlee and George Bryan, Eſquires, Juſtices, aſſigned, appointed and commiſſioned, to hear, try and determine all and every the indictments and preſentments made and taken for and concerning all treaſons, murders, and ſuch other crimes as by the laws of the ſaid ſtate are made capital or felonies of death, and all other crimes, injuries and offences whatſoever; as alſo to deliver the goals of all perſons who are or ſhall be committed for the crimes aforeſaid, To the Sheriff of the county of Cheſter directed: PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe who will proſecute or follow againſt any ſuch priſoner, that they be at Cheſter, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, there to be held, on the twenty-ſeventh day of June next, then and there to proſecute againſt them as it ſhall be juſt; and that all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners and Conſtables, within the ſaid county, be then and there, in their proper perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions, examinations, and other their remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices belong in that behalf to be done.

Dated at Cheſter, the ſeventeenth day of May, Anno Domini one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, and in the ninth year of the independence of the United States of America.

§ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Juſt imported per the London, Capt. Hopkins, from London, and to be SOLD by

JAMES REYNOLDS,

At the GOLDEN BOY, near the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, in Third-Street,

A GENERAL Aſſortment of LOOKING-GLASSES, oval and ſquare, in elegant carved and gilt Frames, with Girandoles to match; alſo in ornamented and plain Mahogany Frames of all the uſual Sizes. A large Variety of the beſt London made PAPER HANGINGS; japanned Tea Trays, Waiters, Mugs, Cans, &c, of the beſt Workmanſhip, and at the loweſt Prices.

ALL perſons indebted to the partnerſhip of GARRET and SORREL, Graſiers, either by bond, bill or book debt, are once more requeſted to make immediate payment to SETH WILLIS, near the Draw-bridge; and all thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid partnerſhip, are hereby notified to bring in their reſpective accounts for ſettlement, to

Philad. May 25, 1785. § RICHARD DOWNING, WILLIAM KENLY, SETH WILLIS, } Aſſignees.

Eaſton, May 30, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe, in Eaſton, on Tueſday, the 21ſt day of June next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tenement and Lot of Ground, ſituate in ſaid town, containing in front 55 feet, and in depth 240, ſubject to a ground-rent of ſeven ſhillings ſterling yearly, late the property of John Spangenberg; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by † PETER EALER, Sheriff.

NEW BOOK-STORE.

THOMAS DOBSON

Has removed from Front-ſtreet to Second-ſtreet, two doors north of Cheſnut-ſtreet,

WHERE he is juſt opening for ſale, a very extenſive collection of BOOKS, in various branches of literature; they are in general excellent editions, and in the freſheſt and moſt elegant bindings: Thoſe who are pleaſed to honour him with their orders may depend on the utmoſt attention and the genteeleſt uſage. From the regular ſupplies which he expects of all new publications of merit, he hopes for a continuance of that favour of the generous public which he has already experienced.

Among others, T. DOBSON has juſt received the following new medical BOOKS:

1. Bell's Syſtem of Surgery.
2. Fourcroy's Elementary Lectures on Chemiſtry and natural Hiſtory, tranſlated from the French, with notes and illuſtrations by the tranſlator, forming a complete courſe of thoſe two ſciences, 2 large volumes, 8vo.
3. Dickinſon's Enquiry into the nature and cauſes of Fevers.
4. Irving's Experiments on the Red and Quill Peruvian Bark, being the diſſertations which gained the firſt prize, given by the Harveian Society of Edinburgh, for the year 1784.
5. Dr. Cullen's Firſt Lines of the Practice of Phyſic; the only complete edition publiſhed and corrected by the Doctor himſelf, 4 volumes, large 8vo.
6. The Chirurgical works of the celebrated Percival Pott, beſt edition; to which is added in this edition only, and to be found in no other. 1. His Remarks on the operation of amputation. 2. Remarks on the palſy of the lower limbs, and curvature of the ſpine. 3. Farther Remarks on the uſeleſs ſtate of the lower limbs, with elegant plates, 3 large vols. 8vo.

Alſo juſt come to hand, a few Scotch Almanacks for the year 1785.

At the above ſtore may be had, a variety of writing paper, quills, ink-powder, wax, wafers, &c. &c.

Briſtol Borough, Bucks county, May 28.

STOLEN, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, on the night of the 21ſt inſtant, a grey horſe, about 14 hands and an half high, ſhod all round, a natural trotter, round bodied, ſhort ſwitch tail, low carriage, 11 years old. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN HUTCHINSON.

N. B. The perſon ſuſpected to have ſtole the horſe is an Iriſh ſervant, named James Lawſon, by trade a cooper, much marked with the ſmall-pox, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 18 years old. It is thought he will ſell him, as he was ſcarce of money. §

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the night of the 7th inſtant, out of the ſtable of Daniel Burns, in Front-ſtreet, a brown HORSE, about ſix years old, 14 hands and an half high, trots and paces, carries well, ſhod before with old ſhoes, ſtrikes his hind feet againſt the fore ones, by which the hoofs are much broke, has no white about him. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and will bring him to Peter Mierken, at the ſugar-houſe, in Shippen-ſtreet, Southwark, or to John Lukens, in Towamenſing townſhip, Montgomery county, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by either of the above perſons. ‖ May 30.

MEDICINAL WATERS,

For DRINKING and BATHING, at

HARROWGATE,

Within about 4 miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford road.

THE Author of Nature having provided the above named ſpot with three different kinds of MINERAL WATERS, the ſubſcriber has at a conſiderable expence erected ſuch buildings over them, as will render them fit to be uſed either internally or externally, according to the diſeaſes of perſons who require them.

Theſe waters have been examined by Dr. Ruſh and Dr. Moyes.

The firſt ſpring contains a quantity of ſulphurous, or what thoſe gentlemen called hepatic air, and a ſmall quantity of iron. It is remarkably light, and reſembles, both in compoſition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate water in England.

The ſecond ſpring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a ſmall quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and poſſeſſes many of the virtues of the Pyrmont water, ſo well known, and ſo juſtly celebrated all over the world.

The third ſpring is a common chalybeate water, and reſembles the Briſtol, in this ſtate.

The ſubſcriber ſubmits it to the judgment of the Phyſicians of the city of Philadelphia, WHEN and in WHAT DISEASES and in WHAT QUANTITIES to recommend the uſe of theſe mineral waters. He will only obſerve, that the Harrowgate water has rendered eſſential ſervice to perſons afflicted with diſeaſes and obſtructions of the ſtomach, bowels and kidneys. It has alſo removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatiſm. Externally applied, thoſe waters have in many inſtances cured tetters and other eruptions of the ſkin.

In the houſe erected over the Harrowgate waters are two ſhower baths, and two dreſſings-rooms, and at the chalybeate ſpring is a convenient bath for plunging or ſwimming.

Breakfaſts, dinners and lodgings may be had at the dwelling-houſe adjoining the ſprings; and for the convenience of invalids, a light ſtage-waggon will ſet off every morning (Sundays excepted) at ſix o'clock, after the firſt of June, till the firſt of October, from the ſign of the Green Tree, in Race-ſtreet.

The public may be aſſured that no expence or trouble ſhall be ſpared to render theſe waters and baths both convenient and uſeful, by their humble ſervant, GEORGE ESTERLY.

May 30, 1785.

P. S. For the uſe of the baths the price will be Four Dollars for the ſeaſon, Two Dollars for One Month, Five Shillings for one week, and One Shilling for each time the baths are uſed leſs than a week. Nothing will be demanded from thoſe people who only drink the waters. The price for each ſeat in the ſtage, going and coming, will be Three Shillings.

To be Lett on Ground-rent for ever,

SEVERAL valuable LOTS of GROUND, on Second, Pegg and New Market-ſtreets, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, adjoining Pegg's Run.

Likewiſe a number of other valuable LOTS of GROUND, ſituate in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, bounded on Front-ſtreet continued, Germantown road, Maiden, Haydock and Canal-ſtreets. The flouriſhing ſituation of this neighbourhood, and contiguity of the Lots to a canal and the river Delaware, renders the ſituation very elegible for improvements. For terms, apply to PETER MILLER, Conveyancer, in Third-ſtreet, or to

3d Month 26, 1785. 2 m. SAMUEL GARRIGUES.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD three ſtory brick HOUSE, with a two ſtory kitchen, ſtable and lot of ground, well ſituated for buſineſs, in a very pleaſant and improving part of Market-ſtreet.

Alſo four acres of highly improved Land, on which are convenient buildings, a large garden, fruit-trees, &c. &c. about a mile from the city. Enquire of the Printers. ¶ 5 w.

IMPORTED
In the laſt VESSELS from EUROPE, by

KUHN and RISBERG,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS:

Among which are the following---

OLIVE jeans and fuſtains,
Printed jeans and jeanets,
Dimeties,
Croſs-over,
Stockinets,
Dutch and Pruſſian cords,
Superfine yard wide India jeans,
Snowdonets,
Velverets,
Corduroys,
Sattinets,
Hairbines,
Striped hollands,
Haerlem ſtripes and checks,
11-8ths linen & cotton checks,
A large variety of printed cottons and linens,
Ditto dark and light ground chintzes and calicoes,
Nankeens,
India calicoes,
Moreens and taboreens,
Shalloons, tammies and durants,
Calimancoes,
Montereens and wildbores,
Yard wide rich crapes,
Plain and figured camblets,
Saggathies and duroys,
Furniture checks and calicoes,
Mens, boys and womens ſilk, thread, and cotton hoſe,
Womens ſilk, jean, kid and beaver gloves and mitts,
Mens ſilk caps,
Oiled ſilk ba hing ditto,
Mens thread, kid and beaver gloves,
Womens chip, Leghorn & beaver hats,
Mode and ſarſnet faſhionable ſhades,
Sattin, Perſian & durant quilts,
A great variety of black and white ſi k,
Cra e, thread & ſouffi e gauz s,
Spotted and loom bordered kenting aprons & handkerchiefs,
Needle wo ked lawn, tambo ured muſlin, gauze & minionet do.
Tiffa ies,
Long lawn,
Black and white catgut,
Cambricks and lawns,
Cinnamon, ſtraw, tayloc, brown garnet, emperor's eye and fleſh coloured mantuas,
India taffities,
Ell wide perſians,
Black, white and dove-coloured ſattins,
Modes, perſians and ſarſnets,
A large aſſortme t of common and rich ſilk handkerchiefs,
Linen and cotton handkerchiefs, ſpotted, bordered and mapped,
Mock and Marſeilles quilting,
Fine corded muſlins,
Diaper and damaſk tablecloths and napkins,
Towelling and clouting di pers,
Coarſe and fine ſtriped tickens,
6, 7, 8, 9, and 10-qr. bedbunts,
Childrens Morocco ſhoes,
Mens Morocco ſlippers,
Mens, boys and childrens black and white beaver, caſtor and felt hats,
Bindings and ferretings of all breadths,
White & coloured threads, tapes and bobbins,
Nonſopretties & Hanover laces,
Tuliy and camblet gartering,
Hatters trimmings,
Wire ſhirt buttons,
Rich ſcarf and common twiſt,
Sewing and embroid ring ſilks,
Silk and thread ſtay laces,
Thread and blond laces and edgings,
Black ſilk laces,
Plain and painted ribbons in boxes,
Half-penny & penny taſte plain and pearled,
Hair ribbon,
Black ruſſel,
Supe fine bombazeens,
Black, white and brown buckrams,
Ticklenbergs,
Lubec rolls,
Heſſens,
White and brown Ruſſia, drillings,
Sail duck,
7 8ths & yard wide Iriſh linens,
Brown ſileſias,
Yellow canvas,
Crewels,
Hair chair ſeating,
Switch, half and whole hunters whips,
Green, yellow, blue and red Morocco ſkins,
Pocket looking glaſſes,
Artifi ial flowers and wreaths,
Gimp,
Dreſſed and undreſſed dolls,
Horn and ivory combs,
Womens bent ditto,
Paper ſnuff boxes,
Butt ſoals,
Galoſhoes,
Pot, foolſcap and poſt paper,
Paſteboard,
Dutch quills and ſealing wax,
Blacklead pencils and ink powder,
Slates and ſlate pencils,
Bibles, teſtaments, pſalters and horn books,
Braſs, paper and leather ink ſtands,
Watch chains, keys and trinkets,
Temple ſpectacles,
Bone and horn coat and veſt moulds,
Sadlery and ſhoemakers implements very generally aſſorted,
Kirby and common fiſh hooks,
Plated, paſte, Pinchbeck, white and yellow metal, ſhoe knee, breaſt, and ſtock buckles,
Plated, fancy, white and yellow metal coat and veſt buttons,
White and yellow metal glaſs & gilt ſleeve buttons,
Plated ſpurs,
Braſs beer and wine cocks,
Single and double chambered padlocks,
Mill and handſaw files,
Wood ſcrews,
Gimblets,
Cruet frames and glaſſes,
Steelyards,
Braſs, ſteel & iron cankleſticks,
Iron and poliſhed ſteel ſnuffers,
Mens and womens thimbles,
Braſs nails,
Darning, knitting, Whitechapel and common needles,
Pewter aſſorted,
Cutteau, butchers and Barlow knives,
Oyſter knives,
Pins,
Knives and forks,
Taylors ſhears,
Sciſſars of all ſizes,
Sheep ſhears,
Curry combs,
Sweeping, cloths, ſhoe and horſe bruſhes,
German ſcythes and whetſtones,
Sad irons,
Copper fiſh and tea kettles,
Tea urns,
Large and ſmall japanned waiters,
Warming pans,
Powder, ſhot and bar lead,
Millſaws,
Iron wire from No. 17 to 22,
Crowley's ſteel,
Womens hoſe and others,
Calimanco and damaſk ſhoes in trunks and boxes,
Mens ſhoes in trunks,
Hairdreſſers implements aſſorted in boxes,
German and Briſtol glaſs ware well aſſorted in crates and cheſts,
Japanned ware compleatly aſſorted in caſks,
Setts of plated dining and tea table equipage of the lateſt faſhion,
Nuhrenberg toys aſſorted in caſes,
Short and long pipes,
Juniper berries and anniſeeds in tierces and hogſheads,
Liquorice ſtick,
Spaniſh white and brown and yellow ochre in tierces,
Red and white lead in ſmall caſks,
Antimony, copperas and brimſtone, in tierces and barrels,
Gilt red leather trunks i neſts,
Hyſon and green teas in quarter cheſts,
Small mahogany framed pier looking glaſſes in handy packages, containing from 6 to 12 each, and a few pair elegant large ſized,
A quantity of copper in ſheets and bottoms,
Spikes aſſorted from 5 to 11 and a half inches,
4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 20d and 30d nails,
Bar iron,
Rod, ſheet, and hoop iron,
Steel in boxes and faggots,
Plough ſhares and coulters,
Waggon traces,
Spades, Shovels,
Frying pans,
Braſs wire,
Hooks and thimbles,
Marlin ſpikes,
Carpenters tools, &c. &c. 8w.

To be LETT, on Ground-rent,

For a term not exceeding TEN Years,

A NUMBER of LOTS of GROUND, ſituate in Fourth ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets, adjoining the Friend's ſchool-houſe. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, who will ſhew a plot of the ſame.

ALSO, a number of HOUSES and LOTS, in the City and Liberties, and many PLANTATIONS in the different States, to be SOLD or LETT. RICHARD ARMITT.

Philadelphia, April 26, 1785.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

At his Houſe, in Marke -ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, at the Sign of the SCYTHE and SICKLE,---

A large Quantity of *Scythes* and *Sickles*,

which he will ſell on reaſonable terms.

THOMAS GOUCHER.

N. B. He intends in another Year, to eſtabliſh his Manufactory on a more extenſive Plan than at preſent, provided he meets with due Encouragement from the Public.

Philadelphia, May 16 1785 c 6 w.

For the Summer ſeaſon, or one Year,

TO BE LETT,

FOR a Gentleman's ſeat, in a high pleaſant ſituation, upon Wiſſahickon road, between two and three miles from the city, towards Schuylkill, a very convenient houſe and garden. Enquire of GEORGE HEYDEL, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets. †

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, from the ſubſcribers laſt night, two Dutch ſervant men, viz. ALEXANDER RAUCH about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, a Baker by trade, ſpeaks a little Engliſh, about 25 years of age, ſhort dark hair, full faced, dark eyes; had on and took with him a grey ſurtout coat, one ſilk and cotton ſtriped and two calicoe jackets, a pair of black velvet breeches, a white ſhirt, ribbed ſtockings, and a pair of boots.

Alſo, GEORGE NEY, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, fair complexion and curling hair, is very diſtinguiſhable by a ſtoop of the head, wears a light blue coat, and took away a new dark fuſtian waiſtcoat and pair of breeches, with old nankeen ditto, and new ſhoes. Whoever will ſecure the above Servant men ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Three Pounds for either of them, and all reaſonable charges, by JOHN PETERS and

§ HENRY HILL.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed they are gone in company with a certain Martin Beſſenbach, a baker, and Adam Butner, a butcher, who have abſconded the ſame night from the laſt Dutch ſhip, in which they all came ſix weeks ago. *Philad. May 2, 1785.*

CAME to the plantation of William Torbert, in the townſhip of Lower Merion, and county of Montgomery, late laſt fall, a young ſorrel HORSE, about 12 hands high, and now in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber, near Robe ts's Mill, in the above townſhip and county. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

May 7, 1785. ¶ THOMAS ROBESON.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon the beginning of October next.

A LARGE DWELLING HOUSE, BREWERY and MALT HOUSE, now in the tenure of James Gregſon, ſituated on Fourth-ſtreet, near the corner of Race-ſtreet. The premiſes are in good repair, and well adapted to their reſpective uſes. If not ſold at the time abovementioned, they will be again lett. For terms apply to THOMAS MOORE, in Marke -ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth ſtreets. t. f.

Philad. March 20, 1785.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 28th day of March, from the ſubſcriber, living in St. George's hundred, and county of New-Caſtle, in the Delaware ſtate, a Negroe Man, named KITT, about 6 feet high; he is a little round ſhouldered, has a very ſour look, and a ſcar above the right eye. The ſaid Negroe is remarkably active at the following laborious employments, ſuch as mauling of rails, cutting of wood, uſing the ſcythe, both in mowing and cradling. He had on when he went away, a lead colored cloth coat, with poliſhed buttons, a white flannel jacket, double breaſted, with metal buttons, buckſkin breeches, white ſtockings, new pumps, with braſs buckles, and an old hat, &c. As the ſaid fellow is a great liar, he may probably change his name and clothes, and paſs for a freeman; he is alſo very fond of gaming, particularly at cards. Whoever takes up the ſaid Negroe and brings him home, or ſecures him in any goal of the United States, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

April 29, 1785. THOMAS BOOTH.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others, are forbid to harbour the ſaid Negroe man at their peril. §3. c 6.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on immediately,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Oxford townſhip, about 46 acres of LAND, with a two ſtory brick DWELLING-HOUSE, two rooms on each floor and cellars under the ſame, a well of good water at the door, frame barn, log cow-houſe, and other out-houſes, an orchard of good fruit, 5 acres of woodland, 3 acres meadow, and 3 ditto marſh, bounding on the river Delaware, in a good neighbourhood, and about 6 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and a good road to the ſame. For terms, apply to Ruth Peters, Executrix, on the premiſes, or to Leonard Shallcroſs, Executor, in Oxford townſhip, Thomas Paul, Lætitia Court, Philadelphia, or Iſaiah Worrell, in Frankford, who will ſhew the premiſes. May 4, 1785. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

By ISAAC PENINGTON,

At the SUGAR-HOUSE, the corner of Race and Crown-ſtreets, Double and Single refined LOAF SUGAR, LUMP SUGAR and MOLASSES. ¶ 6 w.

THE noted ſtallion ECLIPSE, having for three years paſt ſucceſſively, ſtood at the ſame place as a covering horſe, and been frequently ſhewn at the Coffee-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, and at all times and places, where he has been viewed and examined, by any gentleman ſportſman, or judge of that noble animal, ſtill allowed to be the moſt compleat figure of a horſe they had ever ſeen, and 'tis as generally acknowledged, that for beauty, carriage and ſpeed, *Eclipſe* is not excelled by any horſe on this continent, nor is there any more certain and noted for getting ſuperior elegant colts; many of which are now very valuable, and may be ſeen in the poſſeſſion of ſeveral gentlemen in the neighbourhood.

Eclipſe having thus ſo juſtly ſupported the higheſt reputation of a covering ſtallion, by giving full ſatisfaction to the ſubſcriber's friends, is for the conveniency of ſuch gentlemen as chooſe to breed elegant horſes from him, ſtill continued at the old place, the late ſeat of Mr. Robert Hopkins, deceaſed, on Point-no-Point, five miles from Philadelphia, to cover the ſeaſon, at *Three Pounds Five Shillings* each mare.-----The horſe is ſo generally known, that it almoſt ſeems ſuperfluous to ſay any thing as to deſcribing ſuch a noted and conſpicuous figure, and only for cuſtom, it were entirely unneceſſary: However, he is full blooded, a moſt beautiful bright bay, ſtrong black mane and tail, and well marked, fifteen hands and an inch high, and every way juſtly and truly proportioned-----and really of ſuperior figure-----ſix years old this graſs, of great ſtength and action, and his pedigree is up to the firſt breed of horſes ever on the continent. A Fearnought, a Herod, &c.---The particular deſcent will be given to thoſe gentlemen who pleaſe to favor the ſubſcriber with their preference.

Good Paſture on reaſonable terms, and every neceſſary care taken of the mares while in the the ſubſcriber's charge. The money to be paid before they are taken away.

Having a conſiderable range of beſt early paſture, on choice meadow grounds, convenient for the accommodation of any gentleman's horſes and cattle from the city or neighbourhood, I propoſe to take in any ſuch to paſture or keep, per week, on very moderate terms, and when the ſeaſon advances ſhall have a quantity of other excellent mowing graſs, which will be ſold by the acre at reaſonable rates;---and now have a quantity of prime hay for ſale. tbc 4 w. JACOB BATES.

N. B. For ſatisfaction of the public, and the obſervation of gentlemen ſportſmen, judges of horſes, *Eclipſe* will be ſhewn at the Coffee-houſe, on Market-Days, when the weather is fine.

Point-no-Point, April 5, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO thouſand five hundred acres of LAND, in Berkely county, adjoining to the tract now in poſſeſſion of Mr. James Wormeley, at the Rocks. The goodneſs and fertility of its ſoil are ſo well known, that any deſcription of it is unneceſſary. It is convenient to the beſt merchant-mills, to ſaw-mills, the market town of Wincheſter, to churches and meeting-houſes. I ſhall be in Berkley in May or the beginning of June. In my abſence, either Mr. JAMES WORMELEY or Mr. NICHOLAS ROPER may be applied to who will ſhew the land, and receive propoſals from thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of it. It may be laid off in lots of two or three hundred acres, or more or leſs, to ſuit the purchaſers, or ſold in one body. Six months credit for half the ſums, twelve for the other half. Intereſt will be required from the day of ſigning the bonds, on failure of payment when they become due. RALPH WORMELEY.

Virginia, Roſehill March 3, 1785 § 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Tracts of excellent LAND, ſituate on the waters of Fall's or Harvey's creek, and on the great road leading from the weſt branch of the Suſquehanna to Wyoming, in Northumberland county, containing 603 and an half acres, with allowance for roads; there are on the premiſes two or three compleat mill ſeats, and ſeveral very rich bottoms, of which meadow may be made with little expence. The whole patented and recorded.

Alſo a two ſtory BRICK HOUSE, 14 feet front, and 14 or 15 feet deep; the lot on which it ſtands is 30 feet front, and 226 feet deep, ſituate in Southwark, on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, and on the weſt ſide of Church-alley, oppoſite the Sweediſh Church. The houſe reinſured this year, and ſubject to a ground-rent of 6l. per annum. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. Joſeph Tatem, oppoſite the City Tavern, in Second-ſtreet, where draughts of the land may be ſeen, or of the ſubſcriber, at Roadſtown, Cumberland county, State of New Jerſey.

§ AULAY M'CALLA.

MATTHEW WHITEHEAD,

BLACK and WHITE-SMITH, in Walnut-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, carries on his Buſineſs in the different Branches as uſual;

JACKS repaired and fixed in the beſt and compleateſt Manner; alſo Bells nearly hung; Stove Grates and Kitchen Ranges made as compleat as in London.

Philadelphia, April 6 1785. 5 w.

Twenty-four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's lot, in Wilmington, in the night of the 7th inſtant, a light bay GELDING, about 10 years old, dark mane and tail, 14 and an half hands high, well made, of good courage, and carries himſelf well under the ſaddle, or in a carriage, is about half blooded, canters and trots well, and generally uſed as a hackney; he was late the property of Captain Thomas Read, and the late William Pickle, Eſq; of Philadelphia. Any perſon ſecuring the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the horſe, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets him again, ſhall have the above reward; or for the horſe alone, TWELVE DOLLARS, paid by JONAS CANBY.

N. B. It is believed that a certain George Deal and George Plank, in concert, ſtole the ſaid horſe; and Deal (who is a brother of Nicholas Deal, on Tinicum Iſland) went off with him. Plank is under an arreſt on that account.

Wilmington, 2d Month 19, 1785. § 8 w.

KAIGHN and ATTMORE,

Have for SALE, at their STORE, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet ſix doors below Arch ſtreet, on the moſt reaſonable terms,---- a large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from Europe,

AMONG which are, a good aſſortment of ENGLISH SUPERFINE, ſecond and double milled BROADCLOTHS, with RATTINETS to match; ſuperfine CASSIMERS for ladies riding dreſſes, and a freſh parcel of

British and Dutch Sein Twine,

Suitable for ſhad or herring fiſheries. They have alſo for ſale BURLINGTON PORK by the BARREL. §8 w.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

SAMUEL PLEASANTS

Has removed his STORE to Chesnut-street, nearly opposite the Bank, where he has for SALE,

A fresh Assortment of DRY GOODS,

Imported in the last Vessels from Europe. §4w

EDWARD EVANS,

Has for SALE, at South-Street Wharff,
A QUANTITY of excellent

Burlington Pork and Mess Beef.

Philadelphia, May 24. ‡

Philadelphia, May 23, 1785.

ALL persons having demands against Messrs. FALCONER and TOMKINS, of this city, merchants, are desired to render their accounts for adjustment; and those who are indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment, as their Assignees are anxious of discharging their trust as soon as possible.

JOHN FROMBERGER,
JOSIAH W. GIBBS,
CHARLES GILCHRIST,
SAMUEL SMITH,
JOHN FERGUSON, } Assignees.

tbctf.

MATTHEW CLARKSON,

Has for SALE, on the most reasonable terms, for specie, or the new emission of paper money, at his STORE, in Third-street, almost opposite the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, and the fifth house to the southward of Arch-street,----

The following ARTICLES, *viz.*

A GOOD assortment of fine and coarse linens of various prices, elegant chintzes, Marseilles quilting, white jeans of the first quality, ditto of various colours, gauzes, plain and soufflee, sewing silks of different colours, round and square japanned waiters, from 7 to 16 inches, a variety of ink-stands, mens and womens shoes, a large assortment of chest locks and hinges, padlocks, till and cupboard locks, tea-chest ditto, brass desk and till ditto, spring chest ditto, brass desk setts, firmer chizels, turners ditto, gouges, plane-irons, an assortment of files, tennant saws, H and HL hinges, carvers tools, wood screws, spike gimblets, small ditto, awl blades, butchers cleavers, plated stirrups, curb chains, bitts and snaffles, a large quantity of cutlery, consisting of knives and forks, cutteaus, pen-knives, sciffars, razors, and lancets of the best sort; plated shoe and knee-buckles, tin ditto, hat ditto, best plated coat and vest buttons, gilt ditto, tin and plain white metal ditto, black death-head horn do. sleeve ditto, sword-hooks, cork-screws, watch-chains and keys, brass thimbles, pins, mixt ditto, sailmakers needles, darning and white chappel ditto, buckle-brushes, very elegant snuff boxes, Indian trinkets, consisting of beads, links and ear-bobs, &c. needle cases, paper ink-pots, mahogany knife-cases and tea-chests, japanned sugar-boxes, ditto tobacco-dishes and clyster-pipes; best cordage, consisting of cables, hawsers, stays, tow-lines, tacks, sheets, buoy-ropes, bolt-ropes, spun-yarn, hawsline, marline, log-lines, hand-lines, deep sea-lines, sail-twine, whipping-twine and Hamburgh lines, &c. German scythes, an elegant clock, upon a new construction, supported by marble columns. c4w

Imported in the Ship London, and other Vessels from Europe, and to be SOLD by

TOWERS & EVANS,

Next Door to the Presbyterian Meeting-house, in Market-street,
A fresh ASSORTMENT of

Capital DRUGS and MEDICINES,
A Variety of Patent MEDICINES, &c.
And a large and general ASSORTMENT of
GLASS and PAINTERS COLOURS, viz.

WHITE LEAD, dry and ground in Oil,	Frankford Black,
Red Lead, do. do.	Gamboge,
Spanish Brown, do. do.	Indian Ink,
Yellow Oker, do. do	Ivory Black,
Prussian Blue, do. do.	Kings Yellow,
Verdigrease, do. do.	Litharge,
Lamp Black, do. do.	Magnes,
Annatto,	Naples Yellow,
Brown Pink,	Rose Pink,
Blue Black,	Spanish Whiting,
Black Lead,	Stone Oker,
Carmine,	Strewing Smalt,
Drop Lake,	Turkey Umber,
Dutch Pink,	Venetian Red,
Flake White,	Vermillion,
	White Vitriol.

Linseed Oil, drying ditto, Spirits of Turpentine, Turpentine Varnish White ditto, Brown ditto, Lacquer, Pallet Knives, Painters Brushes, Marking ditto, Sash Tools, ground and common, Camels Hair Pencils, &c. Window, Coach, Picture and Clock Face Glass, from 20 Inches by 16 to 8 Inches by 6.

N. B Glass cut to any Size or Form. §

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable FARM, in the township of Passyunk, on the river Schuylkill, half a mile below GEORGE GRAY's Ferry, formerly A. Rambow's estate, containing about 150 acres of upland, and about 8 acres of embanked meadow, with some cripple, a good two story brick house, and a frame or log house adjoining, barn, stable, milk-house, orchard, gardens, &c. being an excellent farm for raising stock, and very convenient to tend the Philadelphia market with milk, butter and vegetables. For terms, apply to the subscribers, Attornies for Edward L. Chick. If not sold at private sale by the 20th of June, then to be sold by public sale, on the 9th of July next ensuing, on the premises. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

May 20, 1785. § ENNION WILLIAMS.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

SUPPOSED to be stolen, on the 17th of this instant, in the evening, a sorrel HORSE, 5 years old, near 15 hands high, with a blaze in the face, a feather on the near side of his neck, a natural trotter, a saddle about half worn, with a red striped sweat cloth, and a single rein bridle. Whoever takes up and secures horse and thief, if stolen, shall have the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the horse, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by the subscriber, living in Upper Dublin township, Montgomery county.

May 19, 1785. ¶ JONATHAN THOMAS.

STRAYED or STOLEN, last Tuesday night, out of the field of the subscriber, at Christiana Ferry, a sorrel coloured horse, with a blaze in his face, and two white feet, shod before, a natural trotter, but has a hobbling pace before he gets into his trot, 14 hands high, and about 7 years old. Whoever takes up said horse and secures him, so as the owner may get him again, shall have Six Dollars Reward, and reasonable charges; and if stolen, for horse and thief, Ten Dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by ISAAC LAWRENCE.

Wilmington, May 21, 1785. †

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS stolen out of the stable of the subscriber, in the township of Norriton, county of Montgomery, on the night of the 17th of January last, a likely bay MARE, 14 and an half hands high, branded W. H. on the near buttock, both hind feet white to the fetlock joints, has a star and snip, switch tail, carries well, trots and canters, about 7 years old, three quarters blooded. Any person apprehending the thief and mare, so that the owner may have her again, shall have the above reward upon conviction of the thief, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the mare only.

Likewise came to the plantation of the subscriber, on the 3d of May inst. a sorrel MARE, about 14 hands high, trots and paces, has a star in her forehead, low carriage, and long tail, is about 5 or 6 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

May 17, 1785. ¶ JAMES ADAMS.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the plantation of the subscriber, about four weeks ago, a black MARE, with a star in her forehead, branded behind C. A. continental marks, and before P. P. paces, and carries her head low, has a short tail, with an ear-mark on the back part of the ear, some saddle-marks, a thick mane, small hoofs, and was shod all round, about 14 hands high, very thick and chunky. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her to the owner, shall have the above reward, paid by ¶ CHARLES STILL.

Vincent township, Chester county, May 21, 1785.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the Court-House, in Bridgetown, Cumberland county, New-Jersey, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of June next, between the hours of two and five in the afternoon,

A LOT of GROUND, containing 60 perches, situate in Bridgetown aforesaid, adjoining land of David Potter, Rebecca Boon, and others. There are on said lot, a good dwelling-house and barn, a well of excellent water near the door, and a number of fruit-trees. The place is beautifully situated in a central part of the town, and would be very suitable for public or mechanical business. The purchaser, on paying a small part of the money down, may have twelve months for the payment of the remainder. Further particulars will be made known at the day of sale, by CHARLES OGDEN.

N. B. Final settlements of Pennsylvania or Jersey states will be taken in payment, at their current value. May 24. §

IN pursuance of the powers given to us by the Supreme Court, we hereby give public notice, that we shall meet on Wednesday, the 15th day of June, at Patrick Byrnes's Tavern, in Philadelphia, at 7 o'clock in the evening, to ascertain and settle the demands of the creditors of a certain BRASSINE, now in the goal of Philadelphia county; at which time and place, all the said creditors are hereby notified to attend, in order that they may be intitled to a distribution of monies of the said Brassine, paid into the Supreme Court for the benefit of his creditors.

SAMUEL MILES,
May 21, 1785. ‖ JOHN MAXWELL NESBITT,
JOHN CHALONER.

SIX thousand acres of patented LAND to be disposed of for merchandize or cash, situated in Penn's Valley, near the Bald Eagle, about 30 miles above Sunsbury. Said land has on it a fine stream of water, sufficient for a number of mill-seats, and is reported to be in general very good, and to have an iron mine on it. For terms, apply to THOMAS HOWARD, in Second-street, near Chesnut-street. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN out of a pasture lot, between Walnut and Spruce-streets, on Third-street, in the night of the 18th instant, a sorrel GELDING, with a blaze in his face, two white feet, a short mane and switch tail, about 14 hands high, trots and canters: Also a bay MARE, with a blaze in her face, one hind foot white, with a black main and tail, about 14 hands high, and a natural pacer. Whoever takes up said creatures, if strayed, and delivers them to the PRINTERS hereof, shall have SIX DOLLARS Reward, or THREE DOLLARS for either; if stolen, and the thief or thieves apprehended, so that they may be convicted thereof, shall be entitled to a Reward of SIX POUNDS. May 23, 1785.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the 22d of April, from Dubartes Shepherd, living near James's river, in Botetourt county, Virginia, a Negroe man, named CHARLES, but supposed to have changed his name. He is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, strong made, with large hands and very large feet, and when he laughs or smiles his eyes appear very small; he is not so black as some Negroes. It is thought he will pretend to have been set free by the people called Quakers.

The subscriber, having purchased him running, will give Fifteen Pounds reward, and reasonable charges, to any person that will secure and bring said Negroe to him, in Albemarle county, or Ten Pounds reward for securing him in any goal, on shortly giving notice thereof to

May 24, 1785. GEORGE NICHOLAS.

N. B. A letter sent to Richmond, directed for said George Nicholas, living in Charlotte's-Vale-Town, Albemarle Court-House, will quickly come to hand. ¶

EIGHT POUNDS Reward.

WAS stolen out of the subscriber's stable, on the night of the 19th of April last, a very dark brown, or black GELDING, about 15 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, without mark or brand, trots and gallops, and is well broke to the road; he also goes well in a carriage. He is supposed to have been stolen by a Negroe man, named Andrew, who left the neighbourhood about that time, and is said to be now in or near Wilmington. I do hereby offer a Reward of THREE POUNDS to any person who will bring said horse home, and all reasonable charges; also a further Reward of FIVE POUNDS for the detection of the thief, so that he may be brought to justice.

JOHN WARD, son of Peregrine.

Cæcil county, Maryland, May 9, 1785.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living in Southampton township, Bucks county, on the night of the 13th inst. a black HORSE, 6 or 7 years old, 14½ hands high, paces and trots, but most natural to pacing, he is a little shy of his ears when bridling; branded on the shoulder and thigh G V D. Three Dollars will be given, and reasonable charges for the horse only, and the above reward for horse and thief, upon conviction, by me § GODFREY VANDERIN.

May 20, 1785.

WAS FOUND on the plantation of John Witmer, senior, in Lampeter township, in the county of Lancaster, some time in April last, a BAG, with a number of pieces of dry goods, such as silk handkerchiefs, Joans spinning, &c. The owner is desired to call on the subscriber, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. JOHN WITMER, senior.

May 19, 1785. ¶

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM ASKEW, from Virginia, hath obtained a Note from us the subscribers, dated the 9th day of February last past, for the sum of Fifty Pounds, lawful money of Pennsylvania: But as we have not received any value for the said sum, we do therefore forewarn all persons not to take an assignment on said Note, as we are determined not to pay the same, until compelled thereto by due course of law.

Lampeter township, Lancaster county, May 15, 1785. ¶ CHRISTIAN HARE. ABRAHAM HARE.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in West-Whiteland township, Chester county, on the 27th instant, a sorrel MARE, six years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, four white feet, and a star in her forehead, trots and canters. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

April 30, 1785. § HADLEY BROWN.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from trusting his wife Otilla Tailer on his account, for he is determined that he will not be answerable for any debts of her contracting. May 12, 1785. GEORGE TAILER. ¶

Brandywine Bridge, May 13, 1785.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the stable of the subscriber, last night, a bright bay GELDING, about 14 hands and an half high, has a star in his forehead and small snip, one hind foot white, supposed to be on the off side, rubbed with the saddle on both sides of his withers, scarcely got well, shod all round; is missing with him, an almost new rope halter: He is five or six years old this spring, canters very naturally, trots a little, not well gaited otherways. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the thief may be prosecuted to conviction, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, or for the horse only, FOUR DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ PARKER ASKEW.

Cumberland county, April 18, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *William Sheckels, Samuel Husted, John Mills, George Reek, Thomas Gandy, Whitelock Paulin* and *John Stevens*, insolvent debtors, now confined in the goal of the county of Cumberland, state of New-Jersey, intend to apply to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, for the benfit of the insolvent act; they therefore desire all their creditors to appear at the Court-house in Bridge-Town, on Thursday, the seventh day of June next, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of their estates should not be made to their creditors, and they released from confinement agreeable to act of insolvency. †4w

NOTICE is hereby given

To the Surveyor-General, and Deputy Surveyors of the several districts within the last Indian purchase,

THAT a Tract of Land, beginning on the west side of the north-east branch of the river Susquehanna, opposite the north end of Monamia Island, and thence extending west 800 perches to a corner, thence north 3770 perches to a corner, thence east 1570 perches to a corner, at the lower end of an island, and opposite to a corner-marked white-oak; thence down the river, by the several courses thereof, to the place of beginning; containing 18,000 acres, and allowance for roads, was located long before the late revolution, and appropriated to satisfy the original purchases made of the first Proprietary of Pennsylvania, by his son William Penn the second, Sir William Petty, and Arent Sonmans, which rights are and always have been acknowledged to be indisputed, and by the Act of Assembly for vesting the estate of the late Proprietaries of Pennsylvania in this Commonwealth are excepted. Wherefore all persons engaged in purchasing and locating lands within the last Indian purchase, are desired to take Notice, and avoid the said lands, or they will certainly incur a dispute with the constituents of the subscribers, in whom the rights are now vested.

THOMAS CLIFFORD,
JOHN ABRAHAM DENORMANDIE,
Philadelphia, MIERS FISHER, and
May 17, 1785. CHARLES HURST.

THE Gentlemen who compose the Chester County Troop of Militia Light-Horse, are hereby requested to meet at the house of John Scott, at the United States, East-Whiteland township, Chester county, on FRIDAY, the 3d of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, properly equipt, and with their arms and accoutrements in good order. And all persons enrolled therein, who have neglected to furnish themselves with the necessary equipments required by law, are hereby notified, that their places shall be deemed vacant, and given to such as may then apply and engage to provide themselves as aforesaid. SAMUEL VANLEER, Captain.

May 16, 1785. ¶

STURGEON,

Cured in the Baltick manner, to be SOLD by

ELIZABETH PHILIPS,

In Kensington, near the Long Bridge, either for exportation or home consumption.

SHE has followed the same business for upwards of 30 years, has given general satisfaction to her former customers, and hopes for the continuance of their favors.

She warrants the said fish to keep in the hottest climates, by observing the following directions: Take out the bung and draw the pickle into a clean earthen pot or pan, then take out the marked head, harden on the hoops again, and pour the pickle over the fish, putting a clean cloth under the head of the keg to prevent the air getting in; if the pickle waste, add sharp vinegar to it.

The said fish is also sold by Mr. JOSEPH BURNS, in Front-street, between Vine and Callowhill-streets, and by no other person. May 16, 1785.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
FRIDAY, April 18, 1785. A. M.

A member presented to the Chair a motion, which was read; and on motion, and by special order, the same was read the second time, and adopted as follows, viz.

WHEREAS it appears, by the report of a Committee of this House, that large sums of money remain due to the state, on bonds taken by the Collector of the Customs, which, by the tenor and condition of the said bonds respectively, became due and payable at various periods now past.

And whereas it is requisite and necessary that such arrearages should be speedily paid and collected, in order to answer the several demands charged upon the same.

Resolved, That the Supreme Executive Council be, and they are hereby desired to order the said Collector to use his utmost diligence to obtain payment of all the said arrearages; and if any of the said arrearages now due shall remain unpaid on the first day of June next, that the said Collector be directed forthwith to put the bonds, on which such monies shall be due, into the hands of the Attorney-General, to be prosecuted upon, without delay or respect of persons.

Extract from the Minutes,
J. SHALLUS, Assistant Clerk
of the General Assembly.

TO BE SOLD REASONABLE,

At the Corner of WALNUT and SECOND-STREETS, by

SHARP & WILLIAM DELANY,

SWEET OIL in Cases,	Orris Root,
Ditto in Jars,	Juniper Berries,
Cream of Tartar,	Annifeeds,
Verdigreafe,	Caraway Seeds,
Beft Aleppo Galls,	Litharge in Kegs;
Fine Spunge,	

ALSO,

A general ASSORTMENT of MEDICINES,
SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS,
SHOP FURNITURE, &c. as ufual.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1785.

Donnaldfon and *Coxe*,

Have for SALE, at their STORE in Walnut, near Front-ftreet,

The Cargoe of the Ship Kitty,

Captain Mallett, juft arrived from Rochfort, now landing at the wharff of Meffrs. Whiteide and Co. conffiling of an extenfive Aflortment of MERCHANDIZE of the growth and manufacture of France: Among which are the following Articles, which they will difpofe of on reafonable terms, for Caffi, fhort Credit, or dark Maryland Tobacco of a good quality:

OLD Coniac Brandy in pipes,
Claret of the firft quality in cafes of 5 dozen each,
Champaigne Wine in do. of 2½ ditto.
Burgundy ditto. in do. ditto.
Superfine broadcloths of the moft fafhionable colours,
A variety of chintz, calicoes and cottons, dark and light grounds,
Sattins, taffities, Florence filk plufh, and ladies fattin fhoes of all colours,
Women and mens filk and kid gloves and mitts,
Fans and ribbands aflorted,
Womens and mens filk, thread and cotton hofe,
Umbrellas and filk handkerchiefs,
Gauze and gauze handkerchiefs,
Fine cambricks, lawns and dimities,
Sealing wax,
Ladies filk and gauze cloaks, &c. tf.

TO BE LETT,

And entered upon immediately,

A VALUABLE grazing FARM, containing 100 acres, with a frame houfe, fpring-houfe and other conveniencies, very fuitable for a perfon attending the market with milk. Alfo two large tracts of grazing ground, one containing 160, and the other 200 acres, and a number of ftone quarries, to be LETT. The whole within two and an half miles of the city. For terms, enquire of the fubfcriber, at the Woodlands, the feat of William Hamilton, Efquire.

May 12 1785. WILLIAM THOMSON, Overfeer.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, laft night, from the fubfcriber, an apprentice Lad, named WILLIAM MOORE, about 18 years old, flim made, walks clofe, has light coloured hair, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a blackfmith by trade; had on and took with him, one new cloth coat, light faggathy jacket, corduroy and buckfkin breeches, three fhirts, one of them fine, two pair of tow, and one pair of ftriped trowfers, two hats, one a felt, the other an Englifh caftor, with a band and buckle, brown linen ftockings, one pair of fhoes, a light coloured coattee, with fome other trifles not known. Whoever takes up the above apprentice and confines him in any goal, and gives me intelligence, fo that I may get him again, fhall have the above reward, paid by

Lower Merion, May 15 JONATHAN ROBESON. ¶

I. POYNTELL,

Begs Leave to inform the PUBLIC, That he has opened a

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

BOOK & STATIONARY STORE,

on the North Side Market-ftreet, between Front and Second-ftreets, oppofite Lætitia-Court, where he refpectfully folicits the Commands of the Public. May 17, 1785. †

In the Common Pleas of York County, April Term, 1785.
No. 175.

JAMES LOGUE, Executor of the laft Will and Teftament of WILLIAM MARLIN, deceafed. } BILL to perpetuate Teftimony concerning the Title of a certain PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, now in the Poffeffion of WILLIAM JOHNSTON, fituate in *York* County, *Pennfylvania.*

v

Brian Queen and *John Charter.*

April Term, 1785.----And now on motion, ruled and ordered, that the depofitions of John Buchanan and John Marlin be taken (in order to perpetuate the fame) before William Scott and Michael Hahn, Efquires, or either of them, at the Court-Houfe, in York-Town, in the county of York, and ftate of Pennfylvania, on Thurfday, the 23d day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon; and that the above rule be publifhed in the Pennfylvania Gazette for four weeks.

Extract from the Records,

†4w ARCHIBALD M'CLEAN, Prothonotary.

TO BE SOLD,

On very reafonable Terms----*(In the State of New-York)*

THAT pleafant and very valuable FARM and GRIST-MILL, fituate on the eaft fide of Hudfon's or North-river, about two miles above Fifh Kill Landing, and 70 miles from the city of New-York, formerly the property of Derick Brinckerhoff, Efq; deceafed. The dwelling-houfe is in good repair, and commands an elegant profpect of the river, conffiting of fix large rooms, with four fire-places, and an elegant cellar under the whole. There are on the premifes, a good garden and orchard, with a number of valuable fruit-trees, a good kitchen, fmoke-houfe, a miller's houfe and ftore, barn and ftables, with a moft valuable well of excellent water, and a large building intended for a diftillery and brew-houfe. The grift-mill is a fpacious building, 3 ftories high, containing one pair of ftones; it is in a good neighbourhood for country work, and moft advantageoufly fituated for making merchantable flour. The farm contains about 380 acres of upland and meadow, well timbered and watered. The many advantages attending the above premifes cannot be inferted in an advertifement; let it fuffice to fay, that it is in every refpect calculated for the pleafant feat of a gentleman, and for the man of bufinefs. An indifputable title will be given. For terms, enquire of LEONARD JACOBY, merchant, in Second ftreet, Philadelphia. ¶

SIX-PENCE Reward.

RAN AWAY from the fubfcriber, on Thurfday laft, An Apprentice Lad, named THOMAS CASSELL, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high. Took with him, a fuperfine bloffom coloured cloth coat, a buff coloured cloth jacket, a pair of black breeches, two pair of new ftriped trowfers. Whoever fecures faid apprentice lad, fo that his mafter may get him again, fhall be entitled to the above reward, to be paid by

Philad. May 8, 1785. LEONARD JACOBY.

N. B. As the lad heretofore has been entruffed to receive and collect money, therefore it is requefted not to pay him any on his mafter's account. ¶

TO THE PUBLIC.

FEW countries are richer in botanical productions than America; but in no country has lefs attention been paid to collecting an account of them. Natives and foreigners have frequently had occafion to lament the want of fome work, which might ferve as a regifter of paft difcoveries, and lead to future ones. It cannot be compiled at once, or by one man; but it is the duty of every one to contribute what he can towards it.

Influenced by this motive, and at the requeft of many refpectable perfons---

PROPOSALS are made for Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

AN AMERICAN BOTANY,

OR AN

Alphabetical Catalogue and *Botanical Defcription* of the Foreft Trees, Shrubs, &c. Natives of the United States---Arranged according to the linnæum fyftem, with the Englifh names alfo annexed, and an account of the appearance, manner of growth, &c. of the different fpecies and varieties, with fome hints of their ufe in medicine, manufactures, dyes, and domeftic œconomy---With proper indexes. The whole compiled from actual obfervation, by HUMPHRY MARSHALL, near Bradford Meeting-houfe, Chefter county.

It will be printed in 8vo. and will be put into the prefs as foon as a fufficient number of copies are fubfcribed for to pay the expence of printing; the author having no view of private emolument.

Price to fubfcribers 3/9; money to be paid on fubfcribing.

Subfcriptions taken in by Meffrs. *Cruikfhanks, Bradford, Humphreys*, and the Printers hereof.

Philadelphia, May 12 1785.

RUN AWAY, from on board the fchooner ALICE, Capt. JACKSON, Commander, lying at the Bird-in-Hand wharff, on the 6th of May, a ftout Negroe fellow, named JACK, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, has a low foft voice when he fpeaks, and appears very foolifh and fimple. Had on when he went away, a fhort jacket, of a dark grey colour, old trowfers, much tarred, no fhirt, and old fhoes; but took with him fundry other clothes the property of paffengers on board, which cannot be defcribed. Whoever fecures and delivers faid fellow to BENJAMIN RUST, living in Richmond county, Virginia, or to the fubfcriber, in Market ftreet between Sixth and Seventh-ftreets, Philadelphia, fhall be generoufly rewarded.

¶ THOMAS COLLINS.

HEAD & SANSOM,

Have for SALE, by the Package or Piece, at their STORE, in Second ftreet, oppofite the Church, a large Aflortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable to the Seafon, imported from different Manufactories of England, from Ireland and Scotland; among which are,

BENGALLS, ftriped ginghams, jeans and fuftians, corduroys and velverets, filk and worfted tabathies, corded dimities, fhalloons, rattinets callimancoes, duratees, tamonies, moreens, damafks, dofetteens, camblets, India calicoes, cotton and linen hollands, ditto 7-8ths yard wide and yard 3-8ths checks, oznabigs, 3 qr 7-8ths and yard wide Irifh linens, German and Irifh dowlas, Scotch fheetings, cambricks and lawns, muflins and humhums, ftriped tickes, plain kenting, kenting handkerchiefs flowered and bordered, 7-8ths and yard wide plain gauze, check and linen pocket handkerchiefs, womens purple leather mitts, buckrams, death head and fancy buttons, &c.

HARDWARE---Knives and forks, penknives, feiffars, razors, fhoe and knee buckles, fpurs, fleeve links, money fcales and weights, fnuff and tobacco boxes, White chapel needles, horn, ivory and curry combs, temple fpectacles, 3 4, 6 8, 10 12 and 20d. fharp, fine and common nails, 10, 12 and 20d. flat point common ditto, fhovels, frying pans, anvils, wire, mill-faws, &c.

Red lead, verdigreafe, magnus, Hofe's and other fhoes, filver watches, powder and fhot, and a number of other articles.

By the Package only---A variety of cloths, a few cafes of Irifh fheeting and diaper aflorted, together with a bale or two of match coats; all which they mean to fell upon the moft reafonable terms.

Alfo fcythes, fheet iron, Briftol pewter, fad irons and window glaffes.

N. B. They, as ufual, take in and purchafe all kinds of *Shipping Furs.*

A general Aflortment of DRY GOODS

to be SOLD, at the STORE of Mr. JOHN M'CLELLAND, lately occupied by the fubfcriber, in York-Town.

THEY will be fold upon a reafonable credit, and at the loweft prices, either the whole together or divided into parcels, fo as to fuit the purchafers. The terms may be known by applying to faid M'Clelland, or to Thomas Hartley, Efq; in York-Town; and the fubfcriber would attend himfelf upon notice. Country Store-keepers might fupply themfelves there to great advantage. EDWARD CRAWFORD, jun.

May 10, 1785. ¶ 6 w.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Aflembly of the Commonwealth of Pennfylvania, paffed the 8th day of April laft, it was enacted, "That the Health Officer, having received from the Captain of any veffel importing German paffengers the lift of their names, fhall, with his German Interpreter, review all the paffengers on board, men, women and children, and enquire, whether any of them are fuperannuated, impotent, or otherwife likely to become chargeable to the public, and make report thereof in writing to the Regifter, who, if he approves thereof, fhall enter the fame in a book for that purpofe to be kept by him, and tranfmit the original thereof to the office of the Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council, and give his order and licence to land fuch of them as are returned found, without any defect in mind or body."

And "That all Indentures of fuch German paffengers, men, women and children, by which they fhall be bound to ferve, and all affignments of fervants made within the faid city, fhall be made and acknowledged before the faid Regifter, or his lawful Deputy."

AND WHEREAS the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council having duly commiffioned the Subfcriber, Regifter for the purpofes above recited, this is therefore to give NOTICE to all perfons concerned that he has opened his OFFICE at the Store of Meffrs. Adam Foulke and John Linton, on Meffrs. Sims's Wharff, below the Drawbridge.

Philad. May 7, 1785. LEWIS FARMER, Regifter.

AGREEABLE to the Refolve of CONGRESS, of May 10, 1780, refpecting the renewal of LOAN OFFICE CERTIFICATES, deftroyed through accident; I the fubfcriber do notify, that on or about the 6th day of January, 1780, my dwelling-houfe, in Talbot county, in the State of Maryland, was confumed by fire, and therein were burnt and confumed, two Continental Loan Office Certificates; that is to fay, one No 1859, for one thoufand dollars, and the other No. 1860, for one thoufand dollars alfo; both of which Certificates were iffued at the Continental Loan Office in Philadelphia, on the 27th day of April, 1779, and were taken out in the name of Jofeph Buff, of the county and ftate aforefaid. And this notice is given to entitle the owner to have the faid Certificates renewed.

6 w. RACHEL GOLDSBOROUGH.

To be Rented for the Summer Seafon,

TWO GOOD ROOMS, with other privileges, fituated on the Banks of the Schuylkill; about five miles from the city of Philadelphia. For further particulars enquire of the PRINTERS. April 30, 1785. ¶

To be Sold, by way of public Vendue,

Purfuant to the laft Will and Teftament of John Hutchinfon, deceafed, on the premifes, on the 7th day of June next.

TWO HUNDRED and EIGHTY-SEVEN acres of LAND, with allowance for highways, about thirty-three whereof is good tide meadow, within bank, and twelve more may be made, not banked, about eighty cleared, the remainder wood land, being fituate in the townfhip of Greenwich, county of Glouceffer and ftate of New-Jerfey, bounding on the fouth-weft-erly fide of Great Mantua Creek, and adjoining the lands late of Jacob Cozens, John Haines and others; lying about one mile above the bridge over faid creek, five from Friends Meeting-houfe at Woodberry, one and an half from a Church and Methodift Meeting-houfe, and two from a grift-mill; on which land are two dwelling-houfes, two barns, two apple orchards, and fprings of good water near the houfes: The fame being divided for fale into three tracts, to each of which is laid nearly a proportionable part of the meadow. Any perfon inclining to view the premifes before the day of fale, by applying to the fubfcribers, near the fame, may fee a map thereof, and its fituation. The fale to begin at twelve o'clock on faid day, when attendance will be given and the conditions made known, by

May 7, 1785. THOMAS WEST, } Executors.
¶ JOHN ROOM, }

Oxford townfhip, Chefter county, April 29, 1785.

'TWAS April twenty-feventh night,
My fervant Daniel took his flight;
He came from Cork fome time ago,
As by his lingo you will know;
His name, he fays, is Kennely,
About five feet eight inches high;
He's thirty years, or thereabout,
Of blackifh hue, and very ftout;
He fpeaks the Irifh tongue compleat,
(If I him take he'll dance a peet.)
His hair is black, and cut before;
His legs are ftout (fave one that's fore.)
When he went off, he took away
A new wool hat and fhoes they fay,
His coat was white and fmall cloaths too,
But truth, they were not very new,
A nankeen veft for him too ftack,
And buckfkin one with linfey back;
Three fhirts he alfo took away,
One tow, the others flax, they fay;
His ftockings made of black fheeps wool,
And for him they are very full:
He alfo ftole, and took away,
A forrel mare that's very fhy;
She paces rough, and rougher trots;
She has a ftar and faddle fpots:
She was, I think, about thirteen,
Or fourteen hands, perhaps between;
Her carriage is uncommon low,
She's feven years fome days ago.
Whoever does them both fecure,
Of Two French Guineas may be fure;
If to conviction he is try'd,
My name you'll find is JAMEY BOYD.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the fubfcribers, living in Northampton and Warwick townfhips, Bucks county, joining each other, on Saturday night, the 7th inftant, two Irifh fervant Men, the one named JAMES HENRY, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, is a thick well fet fellow, with a remarkable fhort neck, and of a fair complexion, has a cant of the Irifh dialect in his way of fpeaking; had on, when he went away, a white fulled linfey coattee, lined with ftriped linfey, a white flannel under jacket with carved metal buttons, two or three coarfe linen fhirts, a pair of old buckfkin breeches, one pair of tow linen trowfers, two pair of flocking, the one blue, and the other fheeps wool black, one pair of good coarfe fhoes, a fmall half worn beaver hat, with a filver loop. The other named WILLIAM RALSTONE, a weaver by trade, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a well fet chunky fellow, fair complexion, remarkable thick lips; had on, when he went away, a drab coloured cloth coattee about half worn, the fleeves mended with new cloth of nearly the fame colour, a brown under jacket of turned cloth, two home made linen fhirts, a pair of nearly new buckfkin breeches, two pair of ftriped linen trowfers, a pair of blue ribbed ftockings, a pair of calf-fkin fhoes, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up faid fervants and fecures them in any goal, fo that their mafters may have them again, fhall have the above reward, or THREE POUNDS for either of them, and reafonable charges, paid by

May 9 1785. ‡ WILLIAM RAMSEY,
JAMES ADAMS.

CAME to the plantation of the fubfcriber, in Upper Providence townfhip, Chefter county, a bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, fuppofed to be feven years old. The owner is defired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. § EDWARD WOODWARD.

THE fubfcriber begs leave to inform the PUBLIC in general, and his FRIENDS in particular, That he has opened A HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT, at the corner of Lombard and Second-ftreets, at the fign of the Fountain, where gentlemen travellers may be properly accommodated, and the greateft attention paid to themfelves and their horfes, as he has large and comfortable ftables. He will alfo take horfes at livery; and is furnifhed with good found horfes, which he will lett out on hire: He provides dinners and fuppers of every kind, and of every thing in feafon, for gentlemen of the city, on the fhorteft notice. Thofe perfons who incline to attend the New-Market, may be furnifhed with benches for their produce and room for their horfes, at the ufual rates.

He begs leave to aflure thofe gentlemen who may pleafe to favor him with their cuftom, that every exertion in his power fhall be made to deferve their favors; and that thofe favors fhall be gratefully acknowledged by their humble fervant,

Philad. May 5. § JAMES M'CUTCHON.

The noted horfe *Whynot*,

WILL cover this feafon, at the ftable of George Ward, in the town of Woodberry, ftate of New-Jerfey, Glouceffer county, till the firft of Auguft, at Forty Shillings the fingle leap, Three Pounds for the feafon, the money to be paid when the mares are brought, or Four Pounds, if credit till the firft of Auguft, and Two Shillings and Six-pence to the Groom.

WHYNOT is a beautiful bright bay, full fifteen hands high, with a ftar and fnip, black legs, mane and tail, and is allowed by competent judges to be one of the handfomeft horfes on the continent; he was got by Fearnought, a fon of Old Regulus, his fire the Godolphin Arabian; Whynot's dam was got by Othello, his grand dam by Spark, and his great grand dam was the noted Oldfield mare:---He won the following purfes; in 1773, £50 at Nottingham; in 1774, £50 at Nottingham, £50 at Baltimore, £50 at Newton, Chefter; he likewife won a purfe of £50 in Virginia, when in poffeffion of Mr. Lee; in November 1778, he won a match of £1000 with great eafe. Good paffure will be provided at 3/ per week. Any Gentleman making choice of Whynot, fhall be greatefully acknowledged by their humble fervant,

JAMES TALMAN.

JUNE, 1785. THE NUMB. 2871.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1785.

NEW-YORK, *May* 31.

In conſequence of the Votes and Reſolutions of the Merchants, Traders and others, of the town of Boſton, *on the alarming ſtate of their commerce with* Great-Britain, *the following petition to Congreſs, with the circular letters, were forwarded by the Committee appointed for that purpoſe.*

Boſton *April* 22, 1785.

To the UINTED STATES in CONGRESS aſſembled.

May it pleaſe your Excellency and Honors,

YOUR petitioners, the merchants, traders and others, of the town of Boſton, at a large and reſpectable meeting, beg leave uanimouſly to expreſs their ſentiments on the preſent critical and alarming ſituation of the commerce of this country; and to requeſt the immediate interpoſition of thoſe powers for its relief, with which Congreſs may be *now* inveſted. If your authority had been equal to the object of their preſent application, your petitioners are fully convinced that their grievances would not at this time have been the ſubject of your deliberation; nor would it have been matter of regret that the unfortunate delinquency of ſome of the States in the union, in withholding the neceſſary power from Congreſs, had hitherto precluded the enjoyment of thoſe commercial benefits, which the happy eſtabliſhment of our national independency had given us ſo much reaſon to expect.

In full confidence, however that *ſuch power* will be ſoon, if it is not already delegated, as alone can redreſs the preſent, and prevent the impending evil: Your petitioners obſerve, that the *ſhips* and *commodities* of that nation, whoſe *inſidious* conduct has long been the object our peculiar jealouſy, are received in our ports under the ſame advantages with our own, while our navigation, in return, is diſcouraged by every poſſible embarraſſment; and our exports, on *their part*, are either *prohibited*, or if *admitted* to their ports, are loaded with the moſt rigorous exactions. In proof of our aſſertions, we need but point the attention of the Congreſs, to the enormous duties on our rice, oil, and tobacco; to the principle and ſpirit of their navigation, or to a bill lately agitated in the Britiſh Parliament, which now moſt probable has the ſanction of a law, for the ſupport and encouragement of their American fiſhery, to the direct prejudice of our own, and is intended to derive that benefit from theſe States, as in our apprehenſion and on their principles, ought only to be permitted in our own bottoms. It is indeed unneceſſary to multiply examples, when the ſtaple productions of every State feel alike the baneful influence of ſuch regulations.

To add to theſe evils, already ſufficient to excite our utmoſt diſquiet, the late intervention of Britiſh factors in this State threatens a monopoly of our trade, and haſtens the rapid decreaſe of our circulating medium—an event pregnant with the utmoſt miſchief, not only to the mercantile intereſt in particular, but to the commnnity at large.

Impreſſed with theſe ideas, your petitioners beg leave to requeſt of the very [illegible] to addreſs, that the numerous *impoſitions* of the Britiſh, on the trade and exports of theſe States, may be forthwith contravened by ſimilar expedients on our part; elſe, may it pleaſe your Excellency and Honors, the commerce of this country, and of conſequence its wealth, power, and perhaps the union itſelf, may become victims to the artifice of a nation whoſe arms have been in vain exerted to accompliſh the ruin of America.

John Hancock	Jonathan L. Auſtin
Samuel A. Otis	Charles Jarvis
Samuel Breck	William Tudor
John C. Jones	Stephen Higginſon
Samuel Barret	Joſeph Barrell
Edward Payne	Perez Morton
Caleb Davis	Joſeph Ruſſel jun.
Thomas Ruſſel,	

[CIRCULAR.]

Boſton, 22d April, 1785.

GENTLEMEN,

WE being appointed by the Merchants, Traders, and others, citizens of this town, to write to the Merchants of the ſeveral ſea-ports of the United States, on the alarming ſituation of our commercial intercourſe with Great Britain, do, in their names, addreſs you on the ſubject; which we doubt not, you will think with us, requires mature and ſerious deliberation, as well as the moſt ſpirited and virtuous exertions, to be properly arranged.

Happy ſhould we be, if we could deviſe ſome plan which would effectually produce and laſtingly cement that union of ſentiment, on which ſo eſſentially depend the advantage and ſtability of the commerce of this country: We do not, however, preſume to dictate what is beſt to be done in this critical ſituation of our affairs; but conceive it highly neceſſary to have a free communication of the ſentiments of the mercantile intereſt; as on meaſures which may be adopted in conſequence of this correſpondence, ſome permanent and beneficial purpoſes may be effected.

It is with regret we obſerve, that no commercial treaty at preſent ſubſiſts between the United States and Great Britain; as from this ſource, and the fooliſh predilection of too many of our countrymen for the manufactures of that nation, we are principally ſubjected to the inconveniencies we now experience; For by her navigation act, ſince the eſtabliſhment of our independence, we are left, in common with other aliens, to the moſt rigorous reſtrictions upon our trade: In conſeqnence of which, the heavy port charges, with other duties impoſed on the productions of this country (even where we are permitted to ſend them) amount almoſt to a prohibition of our making any other remittance than that of caſh, in exchange for their merchandize: A miſchief, already ſo deeply felt by every order of citizens among us, as to produce a general complaint of the want of a ſufficient medium to anſwer the common purpoſes of life.

The carrying trade, ſo important to this country, is alſo eſſentially affected; and Great-Britain is endeavouring, by every means in her power, to annihilate it, by prohibiting the entry of our ſhips in her Weſt-India colonies—diſcouraging, and (by rumours which are greatly exaggerated) preventing her own manufactures, intended for our conſumption, from being ſhipped in American bottoms, unleſs burthened with an extra charge by employing *her* veſſels—by depriving *our* ſhips of the privilege of carrying the produce of our country to Quebec, Newfoundland, &c.—and by reſtricting the ſale of them in any part of the Britiſh dominions, confiſcating the property in ſome inſtances, and ſubjecting it to duties equal to a prohibition in others; while the ſubjects of that nation are permitted to ſend their veſſels to any part of the continent for bread, flour, tobacco, rice, &c. and to ſhip them from moſt of the ſtates upon the ſame terms with our own ſubjects, and from others, with but a trifling diſcrimination. A trade, the balance of which is ſo eſſentially againſt us, muſt, if not ſpeedily checked, inevitably ruin us.

Feelingly impreſſed, therefore, with the neceſſity of an immediate attention to a ſubject, ſo important to the people of America, the merchants, traders and others, citizens of this town, have held a general meeting to conſult upon meaſures neceſſary to be adopted on this occaſion; the encloſed reſolutions will acquaint you with the reſult of their deliberations: Some of the expedients there uſed are meant only as temporary remedies, and intended ſolely to retard the ruin which threatens us, until a general ſyſtem of relief can be adopted.

Perſuaded, however, that the exertions of individual cities, or even ſtates, without the ſupport of the whole confederacy, will be an inefficatious, or at moſt can operate only as a partial relief, and that nothing ſhort of veſting Congreſs with full powers to regulate the internal as well as the external commerce of all the ſtates, can reach the miſchifs we complain of, we would, agreeably to the directions of the encloſed proceedings, recommend to you an immediate application to the legiſlature of your ſtate, to veſt ſuch powers in Congreſs (if they have not already done it) as ſhall be competent to the great and intereſting purpoſe of placing the commerce of the United States upon the footing of perfect equality with every other nation; and to requeſt you alſo to petition Congreſs, (when they ſhall be thus cloathed with authority) to make ſuch internal regulations as ſhall have that happy effect, encourage an attention to our manufactures, and remove the embarraſſments under which our trade at preſent labours.

We are, gentlemen, with every ſentiment of reſpect and eſteem, your friends and brethren in a common cauſe.

To the merchants of the ſeveral ſea ports through the United States.

[*Circular.*]

BOSTON, *April* 22d, 1785.

GENTLEMEN,

THE encloſed reſolves, unanimouſly entered into by the merchants, traders and others, citizens of this town, together with their petition to Congreſs, will at once manifeſt our alarming apprehenſions, that the preſent diſtracted and ignominious ſtate of our commerce will, if not immediately corrected, prove runious to our country.

Were not the embarraſſments on out trade, by fatal experience, too well known to you to require a particular ſtatement, ſimilar conduct, by a detail of facts, and a train of argument not fairly to be controverted; it being evident, on a curſory view, that the neceſſary effect of the reſtrictions in queſtion, is deſtruction to our ſhip-buildings, fiſheries, navigation, and commerce in all its branches, and conſequently to the property and ſupport of the merchant, huſbandman, and mechanic.

Theſe reflections cannot fail to excite a manly indignation in the minds of our countrymen, to induce them to proteſt againſt a commerce ſo baneful in its conſequences, and to animate them to every exertion in the purſuit, and earlieſt poſſible application of the moſt effectual remedy.

Happy are we in the conſideration, that the reſources of America, if properly called forth and improved, are fully competent to our independent and comfortable ſupport, to the moſt extenſive and beneficial commerce, and, conſequently, to our national opulence, credit, and dignity. This cultivation and improvement muſt, however, originate in the virtue of individuals; but be directed to its proper end by the wiſdom and firmneſs of the fœderal government, ſupported by the ſame perſonal virtue, in the due execution of its laws.

To this virtue of our fellow-citizens, rouſed as it muſt be, by a deep ſenſe of injury and proſpect of ruin, we have appealed in the encloſed reſolutions; and on this virtue we depend for your cordial acceptance and ſupport.

We conceive it to be of the firſt importance, that you impreſs on the minds of your fellow-citizens, the neceſſity of inſtructing their repreſentatives, at the next gereral court, to move for the *moſt preſſing directions to their Delegates in Congreſs*, to accelerate (as much as in them lies) the regulation of commerce; as upon this ground only, we can meet Great-Britain upon terms of reciprocity in our future connections; and as nothing ſhort of this can afford us effectual relief.

The union of all the ſea-ports in this ſtate will give energy to our application to Congreſs, in concert with thoſe of the merchants in the other ſtates.

In all our views and proceeding, we regard and connect the ſea-ports of Maſſachuſetts, as members of the ſame body, whoſe intereſt are, and always muſt be inſeparable.

Your chearful concurrence we may, therefore, in return, expect; not doubting the ſucceſs of ſuch meaſures as are founded on the principles of juſtice and ſound policy, and ſupported by the united and ſpirited exertions of a virtuous people.

We are, Gentlemen, with every
Sentiment of eſteem and reſpect,
Your friends and brethren in a common cauſe.

JOHN HANCOCK, Chairman.

To the Merchants in the ſeveral ſea-ports
in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts.

June 1. By recent letters from South-Carolina, we are favoured with the pleaſing intelligence from Dominica, that affords a proſpect of a valuable commerce between this country and the Spaniſh Dominions, on the Main: Importing that in December laſt, the Spaniſh Superintendant and Conſul, had appointed John Skey Euſtace (this gentleman is the eldeſt ſon of the late Dr. Euſtace, and a nephew of General Donald Campbell, of this ſtate) late a Colonel in the fœderal army, and practitioner of law in Georgia, Inſpector-General of their trade with America; and that he had ſailed from Dominico for Alveres, a ſettlement on the Spaniſh main, where much of their treaſure from Mexico and Peru is lodged, until ſhipped for Old Spain. This appointment is deemed moſt honourable and lucrative, ſuppoſed to be worth ten thouſand pounds ſterling per annum. Col. Euſtace's diſtinguiſhed abilities and lively genius had rendered him a favourite with that poliſhed courtier and ſtateſman.

NEWBURY-PORT, *May* 18.

Monday laſt arrived here the ſhip Ceres, Captain St. Barbe, in 20 days from Corke.—In her came paſſengers, the Hon. Jonathan Jackſon and Nathaniel Tracy, Eſquires, of this town —— Mr. John Temple was alſo a paſſenger, but died about a week before the veſſel arrived —— One of the hands alſo, we hear, fell from a yard-arm, and was drowned —— By the above arrival we have not received one news-paper, nor any late intelligence, only that a war had not then commenced, but was ſuppoſed to be near at hand; and that the American veſſel ſaid to be captured by the Emperor's cruiſers, was taken only in conſequence of our Congreſs not having paid proper attention to a writing ſent them by the Emperor upwards of two years ago —— It is ſaid that they do not pretend to make a prize of her—that the hands are all well treated; and that ſhe will be releaſed, as ſoon as Congreſs have replied to the Emperor.

SAMUEL HOWELL,

Has for SALE, or to RENT for one Year or the Summer Seaſon,

AN elegant ſtone DWELLING-HOUSE, piazza front and back, with convenient out-houſes, a large garden, and 85 acres of land, or only a few acres for paſture, as may be wanted; ſituated on a pleaſant bank on the river Delaware, about ſeven miles from the city, equally healthy and pleaſant to any place in Pennſylvania.

He has alſo for Sale, a compleat ſett of Rigging, Cables, Anchors, Canvas and Ship Chandlery, for a ſhip about 63 feet keel.

The terms of payment for the above will be made eaſy.

Delaware State, ſs.

IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

SATURDAY, June 12, A. M. 1784.

A PETITION from divers owners of MARSH MEADOW, ſituate on both ſides of St. George's creek, in New-Caſtle county, praying leave to bring in a bill for cutting a canal and erecting a brick or ſtone trunk or ſluice for diſcharging the waters from the ſaid meadows, and for other purpoſes, was preſented to the chair, and read.

Ordered, That the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill agreeable to the prayer of their petition, firſt giving ſix weeks notice thereof in the public papers, in order that any perſons concerned may appear before the Houſe, and offer their objections thereto, if any they have.

Extract from the Minutes,

§ 6 w JAMES BOOTH, Clerk of Aſſembly.

PROCLAMATION.

IN purſuance of a writ of *Venire Facias*, under the hands and ſeals of the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, Doctor of George Bryan, Eſquires, Juſtices, aſſigned, appointed and commiſſioned, to hear, try and determine all and every the indictments and preſentments made and taken for and concerning all treaſons, murders, and ſuch other crimes as by the laws of the ſaid ſtate are made capital or felonies of death, and all other crimes, injuries and offences whatſoever; as alſo to deliver the goals of all perſons who are or ſhall be committed for the crimes aforeſaid, To the Sheriff of the county of Cheſter directed: PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe who will proſecute or follow againſt any ſuch priſoner, that they be at Cheſter, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, there to be held, on the twenty-ſeventh day of June next, then and there to proſecute againſt them as it ſhall be juſt; and that all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners and Conſtables, within the ſaid county, be then and there, in their proper perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions, examinations, and other their remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices belong in that behalf to be done.

Dated at Cheſter, the ſeventeenth day of May, Anno Domini one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, and in the ninth year of the independence of the United States of America.

§ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Juſt imported per the London, Capt. Hopkins, from London, and to be SOLD by

JAMES REYNOLDS,

At the GOLDEN BOY, near the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, in Third-Street,

A GENERAL Aſſortment of LOOKING-GLASSES, oval and ſquare, in elegant carved and gilt Frames, with Girandoles to match; alſo in ornamented and plain Mahogany Frames of all the uſual Sizes. A large Variety of the beſt London made PAPER HANGINGS; japanned Tea Trays, Waiters, Mugs, Cans, &c, of the beſt Workmanſhip, and at the loweſt Prices.

ALL perſons indebted to the partnerſhip of GARRET and SORREL, Graſiers, either by bond, bill or book debt, are once more requeſted to make immediate payment to SETH WILLIS, near the Draw-bridge; and all thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid partnerſhip, are hereby notified to bring in their reſpective accounts for ſettlement, to

Philad. May 25, 1785. § RICHARD DOWNING, WILLIAM KENLY, SETH WILLIS, } Aſſignees.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the night of the 7th inſtant, out of the ſtable of Daniel Burns, in Front-ſtreet, a brown HORSE, about ſix years old, 14 hands and an half high, trots and paces, carries well, ſhod before with old ſhoes, ſtrikes his hind feet againſt the fore ones, by which the hoofs are much broke, has no white about him. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and will bring him to Peter Mierken, at the ſugar-houſe, in Shippen-ſtreet, Southwark, or to John Lukens, in Towamenſing townſhip, Montgomery county, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by either of the above perſons. ‖ May 30.

FOUND, a few Days ago,

A FINAL Settlement Certificate, ſigned JOHN PIERCE, Commiſſioner. The owner, on proving property, and paying the charge of this advertiſement, may have it again, by applying to the Printers hereof. May 28.

To the FREEMEN of *Pennſylvania*, and the other States of *America*.

ANTIENT, and retired from the buſy walks of life, I ſeldom have an opportunity of ſeeing the political publications of the day; but being lately at a neighbour's houſe, I accidentally took up one of Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers News-papers, and read a piece, entituled, "*The Remonſtrance from divers Inhabitants of the State to the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania*," claiming a reſtoration of their rights of citizenſhip, on the principles of the conſtitution, of which they had by laws for ſeveral years paſt been deprived. I alſo read another piece, called, "The report of the committee appointed on the petitions from divers perſons who call themſelves reſidents and inhabitants of the ſtate, &c." which report was ſigned by ſeveral names, and ſaid to be preſented to the General Aſſembly, and voted adopted, by 42 againſt 14 of the members. As I had never heard the names of thoſe committee-men mentioned for any commendable act, either in public or private life, and from the malicious tendency of the report, "I was conſtrained to believe" the piece was ſpurious, and the names and adoption were only made uſe of, as ſome gentlemen adopt illegitimate offſpring, to ſanctify the criminality of their own *vicious* and *proſtituted* inclinations. On enquiry, however, I found that the report was real, and the production of a man for many years rendered conſpicuous for his perſecuting ſpirit, and lately convicted before the public tribunal of aſſerting a *falſhood*, for the ſole purpoſe of injuring the diſtreſſed and perſecuted non-jurors.

Tho' late in my ſpeculations, the not leſs expedient is the publication, and I hope to be indulged with the liberty of preſenting them to the conſideration of the public.

The remonſtrance appears to be written in a conciſe and manly diction, and the purport worthy of ſome ſerious attention. The remonſtrants ſay, "That, by the operation of ſeveral laws of this ſtate, they find themſelves deprived of their inherent and invaluable rights, and reduced beneath the dignity of citizens; that application hath been made to the Aſſemblies of this ſtate for a reſtoration of thoſe rights, without effect; and in ſupport of their claims, they beg leave to recite ſeveral diſtinct ſections of the conſtitution and frame of government, as apply to their caſe; and declare, that they think it a duty they owe to themſelves, and to poſterity, to claim thoſe rights of freemen, leſt a precedent be eſtabliſhed, by which future generations may be enſlaved in Pennſylvania, whoſe conſtitution declares all men to be free."

The committee introduce their reflections by ſaying, "To anſwer accuſations founded upon erroneous principles, is often more diſagreeable than to encounter the moſt pleaſing and decent, tho' erroneous arguments. Notwithſtanding this, we ſhall condeſcend to undertake the taſk."---On my part, leſt expreſſions ſhould drop in the courſe of theſe obſervations on the report, that may be conſidered exceptionable, I ſhall uſe, (when convenient) the elegant language of the committee.

The committee ſay, "The petitioners (I ſuppoſe they allude to the whole body of non-jurors) pretend to have a right to elect officers, and be elected into office, and to all other privileges of citizens of this commonwealth, from reſidency and inhabitancy within this ſtate for ſeveral years; and in ſupport of this pretence, they cite the 1ſt, 7th, 8th and 16th ſections of the conſtitution, and alſo the 6th, 9th and 10th ſections of the frame of government; and laſtly, accuſe the Legiſlature with having arbitrarily, and in direct violation of the conſtitution, deprived them of the rights of citizenſhip, which they think is a natural right."

That theſe charges are brought by the non jurors againſt the laws in force, depriving them of their "inherent and unalienable rights, are true; and that thoſe rights are "natural," and poſitive, from the firſt ſection of the conſtitution, which declares "that all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and unalienable rights," are alſo true. Now, unleſs the committee in their wiſdom can prove, that any thing poſition falls to the ground. But, in order to blacken the idea of remonſtrating in favour of "deprives privileges," they have foiſted in the word "*arbitrarily*," as the non-jurors term of reproach and reflection againſt them. This logic of the committee may be familiar within the bar of their appointment, but will not do on more honorable ground. Whatever inference the committee may have drawn from the tenor of the remonſtrance, the points therein ſtated are uncontrovertable. 'Tis not from "reſidency" or "inhabitancy" only, that the remonſtrants, petitioners or non-jurors (for they are the ſame) claim the rights of citizenſhip, but from ſeveral and diſtinct parts of the conſtitution, which they recite. The committee further ſay, "It does not appear from any of the petitioners who the ſubſcribers are, whether aliens, attainted perſons, non-jurors, or diſaffected to the government, but *we are* moſt charitably led to conclude, from them, that they are men, who, tho' required by law, refuſed to take an oath or affirmation, and continued in that refuſal for three years and four months." Three years and four months may be a long time for men to decline taking an oath, but to rob them of their good name and privileges (which to men of honor is eſteemed preferable to life) and leave them as ſlaves for ever, can hardly be called an act of "charity." From the tenor of the oath, it was never deſigned to be taken, which appears to be the *object* of its being made. Beſides, the time allowed to take the oath in, was but twelve days for ſome parts, and leſs than forty for all the inhabitants of the ſtate, which was a thing altogether impoſſible. This, ſay the committee, is "to the great concern of all the friends of the revolution," and, with "charity," I may add mankind in general.

When men "undertake a taſk," they ſhould at leaſt know where to begin, for the committee declare, "they do not know who the ſubſcribers are," at the ſame time "are charitably led to ſuppoſe them to be aliens," &c. 'Tis the peculiar happineſs of many of the ſubſcribers, that they are totally unacquainted with any of the committee; for they now have, and hope ever ſhall make better friendſhip and acquaintance. Many of the non-jurors (beſides the "petitioners") are deſcended from the firſt ſettlers and improvers of the ſtate, have filled honorable ſtations under the old, and firmly attached to the preſent government, and enjoy property by inheritance or hard-earned induſtry; while many of their perſecutors have no other criterion to be judged by but the oath accidentally taken in time, or by their caſual "reſidence or inhabitancy." The committee ſay, "they are conſtrained to believe that the petitioners are profeſſed Britiſh ſubjects, or enemies to liberty and the rights of mankind, or cowards," &c. Theſe epithets are "modeſt," and the "belief charitable," and I appeal to the common feelings of humanity, whether the non-jurors, who have demeaned themſelves during the war and ever ſince as peaceable ſubjects, ſubmitting to be taxed not only in common with others of their fellow-ſubjects, but taxed by law two-fold, unrepreſented, and many of them ſtripped of all their property, at the ſame time performing all the good offices of friendſhip and kindneſs to ſociety in general, or *thoſe* who, in violation of their oath (which they would have the world believe to be the touchſtone of patriotiſm) are ſupporting laws of diſfranchiſement, contrary to the conſtitution, have acted moſt like enemies to liberty and the rights of mankind?"

That a teſt, oftentimes "arbitrarily" impoſed, and ſeldom voluntarily taken, has been a cover for "cowards, enemies to liberty and the common rights of mankind," need not be here particularized; and though five years and ſix months have elapſed ſince the time laſt appointed for taking it, it is not yet eſtimated of that ſerious importance to the ſupport of the conſtitution or government, by the eaſy manner in which *many of the pretended patriots* wave the obſervance of it.

Thoſe heroes, patriots and virtuous perſons, who, next under God (which is a miracle to allow his attributes in the caſe) at every hazard of life and fortune procured thoſe advantages "ariſing from our late glorious revolution," I apprehend, did not depend on the ſlight texture of the teſt-laws for ſalvation "from the cruelties of the Britiſh army," otherwiſe they would not have obtained the object of their wiſhes; therefore, we may "charitably be led to conclude," that the perſecutors of the non-jurors, who have not exerciſed any other means than the oath, had little ſhare in the "glorious revolution."

The petitioners, ſay the committee, "had no ſhare in the declaration of independence, in the formation of our conſtitution, or in the eſtabliſhing them by arms"-----thus "charitably" undertaking to prove too much, they do not prove any thing. For the "declaration of independence" was at an early period of the war (July 4, 1776) that there was not any law enjoining perſons to appear on that occaſion, and therefore every body was then on an equal footing. The firſt teſt-law was in June 1777, and the laſt in 1779, ſo that the moſt violent enemy of the non-jurors has no other proof of his patriotiſm in the intermediate time than his bare aſſertion. The "eſtabliſhment of them by arms" may probably be true, as many of the non-jurors are of that religious profeſſion who do not bear arms, and are protected in that principle by the 8th ſection of the conſtitution, by yielding an equivalent to perſonal ſervice, wherein they have borne a great proportion of the expences of this ſtate during the war, and I appeal to the Aſſembly for a confirmation of it.

The committee ſay, "no ſociety would receive perſons as members, whoſe wiſhes and endeavours had been to deſtroy it, and every civil government muſt have a right of demanding of its members aſſurances of their fidelity, even under the penalty of being deprived of all their privileges, or being diſowned altogether."

The ground on which all our privileges ſtands, is the conſtitution. On examining the words or conſtruction of it, we ſhall not find any thing that bears analogy to either of thoſe ideas. It is ſeldom the caſe that men, having "a ſufficient evident common intereſt in the community" (which muſt certainly mean ſomething more than an oath) are deſirous of wiſhing (much more endeavouring) to deſtroy it. To love our native country, and be intereſted in its concerns, is natural to all men. The revolution, I apprehend, was founded in this love, in equal liberty, equal repreſentation, and diſtributive juſtice, neither of which, by any other "intereſt or attachment," could with propriety have taken place.

The committee, having ſpent many words in proving little to the purpoſe againſt the non-jurors, proceed to ſay, "we will now enquire whether there are any words in the conſtitution, that will authoriſe a conſtruction which is contrary to fundamental principles, contrary to common ſenſe, and muſt, ſooner or later, effect its diſſolution; for the petitioners have the modeſty to quote the 7th ſection of the declaration of rights, which is the baſis upon which the whole ſuperſtructure muſt depend." In quoting of this ſection, the committee have "charitably" left out a principal part---"that all elections ought to be free," and that all freemen, &c. Now, I apprehend that elections *are not free*, where a poſterior teſt is made the object for refuſing that *freedom*, and an excluſion of privileges for ever takes place in conſequence of it. Of whom are the committee to enquire for a "conſtruction" of the conſtitution, but to the conſtitution itſelf, and according to the common accepted meaning of the words. The words import no ſuch thing, and therefore, if the privileges of the ſubject depends on the accidental "conſtruction" of partial men, they are held on a very ſlender tenure, and not worthy of either "arms or conſtitution to defend them, but inevitably muſt (as the committee wiſely expreſs themſelves) ſooner or later effect their diſſolution."

The committee further ſay, "that individuals are not competent to interpret the conſtitution, for a difference of opinion might [illegible] uniformity." It is true the Legiſlature are compoſed of individuals, but, inſtead of repreſenting "the whole community, they do not repreſent above one third part of the people, and although no difference of opinion might happen in the Legiſlature, a conſtruction very different from the intention of the conſtitution may take place, "which would be incompatible with the ſafety of the commonwealth."

In the third paragraph of the report it is ſaid, "it does not appear who the petitioners are, whether aliens, non-jurors, &c." In the fourth, they are ſtiled "countrymen." In the fifth, they are called "ſubjects, and owe obedience to the laws, notwithſtanding they have no ſhare in the elections." Now the ſeventh ſection (as I have ſhewn before) enjoins all elections to be free," and the eighth ſection, "that every member hath a right to be protected in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, and that no man is bound by any laws, but ſuch as he has given his own conſent, or that of his legal Repreſentatives." Is this not a difference of opinion between the Conſtitution and the conduct of the Legiſlature? "contrary indeed to common ſenſe and the fundamental pinciples of the revolution;" from whence I may venture to aſk the impartial part of the "community," if the committee were proper judges in the caſe before them.

Having nearly waded thro' the committee's report, I ſhall give their concluſion. "Inſtead of the petitioners acknowledging thier paſt miſconduct, expreſſing their ſorrow and penitence, promiſing amendment, and humbly praying forgiveneſs, they have in the moſt arrogant manner arraigned the laws and juſtice of their country, and charged it as a greivance that they are not permitted to govern a ſtate, &c. In fine, the moſt favorable conſtruction we can make for theſe men is, that they are blind, and have put themſelves under the guidance of blind leaders."

Is this the language of freemen? Are not freemen aſhamed to acknowledge the repreſentation, either principals or committee? Humanity bluſhes at the idea.

The polite nations of Europe have been aſtoniſhed, that amidſt the din and confuſion of war, the ſciences have been cultivated, and many elegant pieces written in America on the rights and privileges of the ſubject, and on liberty in general. But what will they think of the elegant compoſition here ſpoken of? Without "arrogance" I may ſay, that when they come to reckon up the number, they will leave out the memorable report of the Aſſembly's committee on the teſt-law, for the year 1785.

The cauſe of the non-jurors of Pennſylvania, tho' local, is a common cauſe, in which every man in America, who is not loſt to the finer feelings of humanity and freedom, is intereſted. The perſecution of the Hugenots in France attracted the attention of the proteſtant powers in Europe in their behalf. The deprivation of the charter rights of the town of Boſton, and the ſuſpenſion of the Legiſlature of the ſtate of New-York, by the tyranny of Britain, were thought objects worthy of conteſt by the freemen of America, and laid the foundation of the late glorious revolution. How much more does it become the freemen of our ſiſter ſtates (as they are free themſelves) to attempt the deliverance of above 40,000 male inhabitants of Pennſylvania, who are abridged of all the rights and privileges granted to them by the conſtitution, and the principles of the ſaid revolution.

Whatever may be the fate of the non-jurors, application for a reſtoration of their rights, torn from them by the hand of deſpotiſm, they ſtill lay claim to by the conſtitution. To the voice of freemen they alſo appeal, and are happy in the reflection (notwithſtanding they are now treated as ſlaves) that poſterity will be proud that men have been found bold enough to aſſert their rights, and that juſtice in the event may make them riſe ſuperior to all their enemies.

A NON-JUROR.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1785.

GRAND LODGE.

THE Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennſylvania will meet at their Room, in Lodge-Alley, on MONDAY, the 20th Inſtant, at Ten o'Clock, A. M. at which Time and Place the Officers of the ſeveral Lodges, under this Juriſdiction, are requeſted punctually to attend.

By Order of the R. W. Grand Maſter,
JOSEPH HOWELL, jun. G. Secretary.

Jonathan, Rumford & Abijah Dawes,
Have for SALE, at their STORE, in Water-ſtreet, near the Old Ferry,

A Quantity of ANTIGUA RUM,

Alſo, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. common and fine drawn Nails,
11 by 9, and 10 by 8 Window Glaſs,
Sad Irons, Engliſh Scythes, Twine and Sail Duck. §

To be SOLD at private Sale,

Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of John Reynell, deceaſed, his late MANSION HOUSE and LOT, ſituate at the corner of Front and Walnut-ſtreets.

THE Houſe is about fifty feet upon Front and forty-two feet upon Walnut-ſtreet, is three ſtories high, has four large rooms on a floor, and three ceiled rooms in the garret, the entries and ſtair-caſe are very convenient, and the cellars under the whole are large, the partition walls are of nine inch brick to the garret floor, which is a great ſecurity againſt fire: There is a piazza and large kitchen adjoining, with a vault and cellar under both, over the kitchen are two ceiled rooms, and a pump of good water at the door: The yard is convenient and paved, under it are two vaults, ſuppoſed to contain about thirty cords of wood. At a corner of the lot (detached from the other buildings) is a brick tenement, fit for an office, or ſmall family to live in. The whole lot whereon theſe improvements are, is about fifty feet ſix inches on Front, and ninety-ſix feet on Walnut-ſtreet. The houſe is well ſituated for health, and perhaps not exceeded by any for buſineſs in the city. For terms apply to

JOSHUA HOWELL,
June 6, 1785. SAMUEL COATS, or } Executors.
§ JOSEPH PASCHAL,

All perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JOHN REYNELL, deceaſed, are again requeſted to make payment to the above Executors.

IMPORTED AND SOLD BY

RICHARD WELLS,

At his Store in Third-ſtreet, between Arch and Market-ſtreets,

FORGE hammers, ſmiths anvils and vizes, nails, ſprigs, and ſcrews of all ſorts, carpenters, ſmiths, coopers, ſaddlers, curriers and bricklayers tools, cabinet ware, and ſaddlery, braſs caps for wheels, harneſs buckles, and glaſs rollers, ſpring curtain barrels and other coach makers ware, oil ſtones and fiſh ſkins, locks, hinges and bolts, ſpades and ſhovels, andirons, bake-irons, flat-irons, frying-pans, grid-irons, ſhovel and tongs, kitchen jacks and jack chains, bellows, copper and iron tea-kettles, copper coffee-pots, fire-ſteels, japanned, ſteel and ſilvered ſnuffers and candleſticks, japanned trays, waiters and bread baſkets, cork ſcrews, butchers and cork ſcrew ſteels, knives and forks, cutteaus, penknives and ink-pots, air vents and braſs cocks, braſs cloak-pins, hooks, rings, knobs and curtain rings, curry-combs and bruſhes, painters, hearth, houſe and cloath bruſhes, large and ſmall ſcale-beams, with and without diſhes, ſteelyards, money ſcales and weights, paints ground in oil, &c. &c. t. b. c. t. f.

THOMAS PERKINS,

[illegible] WATCH-MAKER, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, twelve doors above the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia, reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he carries on his buſineſs in all its branches, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. He hopes, by ſtrict punctuality to his cuſtomers, and the greateſt attention to procure the beſt materials, to merit a continuance of the very favourable encouragement he has experienced ſince his commencement in buſineſs.

He has for SALE, a neat aſſortment of Watch Chains, Seals and Trinkets.

WANTED, as an Apprentice to ſaid buſineſs, a Lad of about 14 or 15 years of age, of reputable connexions.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1785. †

York county, May 27, 1785.

IN purſuance of the Acts of General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to SALE, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt day of Auguſt next, at the COURT-HOUSE in York-Town, 20 Acres of LAND, ſituate, lying and being in Mount-Pleaſant townſhip, in the county of York aforeſaid, it being part of a larger tract of 360 Acres, late the property of Edward Haggen, deceaſed, and ſold for arrears of taxes, by

WILLIAM COCHRAN,
BENJAMIN TYSON,
† MICHAEL HAHN, } Commiſſioners.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Perkiomen and Skippack townſhips, Montgomery county, on the night of the 24th of April laſt, a black HORSE, between 5 and 6 years old, near 15 hands high, has a ſtar in his forehead and a ſmall ſnip, ſome ſaddle-marks, has alſo a ſmall lump on one of his ribs, ſuppoſed to be on the right ſide, which may be plainly felt, a long ſwitch tail, paces a little, trots and canters well. Any perſon ſecuring the thief and horſe, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again, ſhall have the above reward upon conviction of the thief, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

June 3, 1785. § JACOB UMSTAT.

Penn's Neck, Salem county, May 30, 1785.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 23d day of January laſt, a Negro Man, named CATO, but is likely to change his name, he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high; has well ſhaped legs and feet for a negro: Had on, when he went away, a light coloured cloth coat, about half worn, the fore parts of his waiſtcoat are blue and the backs white, buckſkin breeches, grey yarn ſtockings, thick ſhoes, and a half worn felt hat; he was born in Guinea, but talks good Engliſh; he chops and ditches, as well as farming; he is left handed, and has a tooth in the roof of his mouth; he loves ſtrong liquor, and is very apt to ſwear. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have have him again, ſhall receive the above reward paid by THOMAS CARNEY.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forwarned to take off ſaid negro, and thoſe going to the back country are alſo forbid. †

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 23d inſtant, an Iriſh Servant Lad, named HUGH DENNIS, a ſhort thick ſet fellow, about 20 years old, very fond of liquor, had on and took with him a cloth coloured homeſpun coat and jacket, tow trowſers, two pair of grey yarn ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes, &c. Whoever will ſecure the above lad in any goal, in Pennſylvania, Delaware or Jerſey, ſhall have the above reward. †

Salem, May 24, 1785. JOHN ROWAN.

LONDON.

April 1---24. An order has been ſent to Ireland for two more regiments on that eſtabliſhment to be prepared to embark for foreign ſervice; the number now going abroad from the ſiſter kingdom amounts therefore to 4,800 men, of which 3000 are going to the Leeward Iſlands, where, on the exchange of the garriſons, there is to be an augmentation of 300 men in the iſland of Antigua, 250 at St. Kitt's, 200 at Barbados, 150 at St. Vincent's (and proportionably in the other ſmaller iſlands) more than on the late peace eſtabliſhment.---The reaſon of this is, that the French have not reduced the number of ſoldiers in the iſland of Martinico; and at St. Lucia they are collecting a garriſon nearly equal to that which was there at the breaking out of the laſt war.---The garriſons of Jamaica are alſo to be augmented with a whole regiment and a company of artillery, according to the plan of agreement between Adminiſtration and the Governor, Lord Dunmore: The ſoldiers are, however, to be employed as labourers on the new intended fortifications, which are to be commenced building as ſoon as poſſible after the new Governor arrives there.

Within theſe few days a variety of curious experiments have been tried on animals, by way of amputation, and ſevering the leading muſcular arteries, with an intent of inſtantly ſtopping the effuſion of blood, and uniting the divided arteries. Theſe experiments, which have been numerous, have been lately tried; two of them were of ſuch a ſingular nature, that they are worthy of public notice: The one was the amputation of the hind-leg of a half-grown pig; the blood was inſtantly ſtopped, and the animal ſeemed to be very little affected. The other was a dog, the head being almoſt ſevered off, but the windpipe ſaved; and, however ſtrange it may appear, the animal ran about the ſtreets the ſame day, the medical application, with a bandage, being the only care that was taken for its preſervation.

Some few days ago, at a ſmall village in Lancaſhire, a man (if it is not a proſtitution of the word to call him one) undertook for a trifling wager to eat, at a ſingle meal, a gooſe, weighing nine pounds, made into a pye, the paſte of which weighed not leſs than eight, in all ſeventeen pounds, the whole of which he rendered inviſible in leſs than one hour, with apparent eaſe, and drank a proportionable quantity of liquor.

The 65th regiment is now ready to embark for Ireland, to relieve the 8th regiment in Canada; the other corps there, viz. the 25th, 31ſt, 34th, 44th and 53d, are not likely to be relieved till 1787, except the 44th, which is to be replaced by another regiment next ſpring.

We have juſt heard, from good authority, that peace is concluded between the Emperor and the Dutch.---*Gen. Even. Poſt.*

On Friday evening, about ſix o'clock, a new Aquatic Balloon was ſunk a little above Weſtminſter Bridge; the inventor was in it. A tube was fixed at the top for air; the balloon drifted with the tide as far as Lambeth Stairs. In the interim, two ſignals were made; the firſt denoted that all was well; but the ſecond, that he wanted aſſiſtance: Upon which the boatmen, who attended, inſtantly hauled up the balloon, and found the man nearly drowned. It ſeems that through ſome miſtake the water got in.

We are authoriſed to tell our readers that Lord Dunmore is certainly appointed Governor of Jamaica.

The French Court has iſſued orders to prepare an encampment for a conſiderable body of troops in French Flanders. The King of Pruſſia has begun to form two encampments. The Empreſs of Ruſſia will follow the example of her neighbours; even the Turks begin marching troops towards Bender. From the movements of theſe different powers there is great reaſon to expect a general war in a few months.

COUNT ZAMBECCARI'S *Account of his Ærial Voyage preformed on Wedneſday the 23d of laſt March:*

The Balloon went in the direction of S. W. by S. and rapidly; that in 20 minutes time it was ſo far removed as to be juſt diſcernible in the ſky, which was very clear: the violence of the wind during the filling of the balloon not only damaged the net in various parts, but likewiſe broke the glaſs at the lower part of the machine, through which the ſtring of the valve paſſed, in conſequence of which a piece of ſilk was haſtily adapted to ſtop the aperture, in doing which, the ſtring of the valve was left within the balloon, ſo that there was no method left of opening the valve, and conſequently of deſcending at pleaſure; and as the balloon had a great degree of levity, it aſcended continually till it had paſſed far above the clouds. Here the ſun ſhone very bright, and the vivifying heat of its rays rendered the air agreeably warm; but whilſt we were admiring the ſublime proſpect, three of the cords which held the boat gave way, almoſt at the ſame time, which accident, added to the Admiral's deſire of approaching nearer to the ſurface of the earth, determined me to uſe every poſſible means to deſcend; and as it was out of my power to open the valve at the top of the balloon, I thought proper to cut the ſilk tubes, which immediately gave the neceſſary exit to the inflammable air, as the balloon was already much diſtended, and in order to accelerate this evacuation I threw overboard the remaining ſack of ſand, imagining that the balloon, being lightened, would aſcend much higher; the inflammable air of courſe rarefying itſelf farther and farther, would come out more eaſily, and afterwards, the leaſt degree of cold would determine the machine to deſcend. The balloon went ſo high, that the clouds appeared at a great diſtance below, and the quickſilver in the barometer fell to 20.8 inches, whereas on earth it ſtood at about 30.4 inches. In deſcending we paſſed through a denſe cloud, which poured ſnow upon us, and felt very cold. At laſt we deſcended rather rapidly, but quite ſafe, at 35 minutes after 4 o'clock, in a ploughed field about three miles beyond Kinsfield, near Horſham, Suſſex, diſtant 35 miles from London, which diſtance was travelled in leſs than one hour. The balloon, boat, &c. being properly ſecured, we ſet off for London, where we arrived at eleven o'clock the ſame evening. Three remarkable obſervations were made during the ærial excurſion, which the limits of a news-paper will barely allow to be mentioned: the firſt is, the balloon kept continually turning round its vertical axis, generally very ſlow, ſometimes ſo rapidly, as to make each revolution in about 4 or 5 ſeconds. The ſecond is, a peculiar noiſe was heard among the clouds, ſometimes like what is produced by the wind among the trees, though of a ſhriller tone. And laſtly, in deſcending through the clouds, which was very rapidly, we felt a conſiderable cold wind, which agitated the looſe ropes, and other things about the machine.---The difference between 30.4 inches and 20.8 inches in the heighth of the barometer, is, according to Mr. de Luc, equivalent to 10,000 feet, or 3,332 yards of elevation.

BALTIMORE, May 27.

On Wedneſday the 18th Inſtant, James Brown, alias John Baſs, condemned to die for the horrid Murder of Captain Thomas Groves, and Thomas and John Brown, two young Lads, on board of a Veſſel bound to this Port from Wye-River, (on the 16th of Auguſt) was executed at Talbot Court-Houſe, on the Eaſtern Shore, and gibbeted the next Day, on the Southern Point of Kent-Iſland. This unhappy Man acknowledged the Juſtice of his Sentence, and made moſt full and ample Confeſſion that he alone was guilty of the Murder, to Samuel Bond, Eſq; High Sheriff of the ſaid County, who committed the ſame to Writing, exhibiting a truly awful and affecting Picture of the Bitterneſs and Miſery ever attendant on wicked and barbarous Deeds, of which the above was one of the moſt premeditated, ſhocking and bloody.

The Malefactor behaved at the Place of Execution with great Contrition, and with remarkable Humility and Energy implored Pardon of GOD and Man, begging that all would be warned by his dreadful Fate from embruing their Hands in the innocent Blood of their Fellow-Creatures----as an all-ſeeing and avenging GOD would never permit ſuch to eſcape the juſt Puniſhments due to their attrocious Crimes.

NEW-YORK, June 3.

The late arrivals from London have brought us papers to the 10th of April, at which time hoſtilities had not commenced on the continent, although appearances ſeemed to indicate that event to be at no great diſtance. The advances to an accommodation with the Emperor, made by the States General, ſeem to come very ſhort of the views of that politic and ambitious monarch. The extent of his dominions, and the numerous and diſtant cantonments of his troops, render it neceſſary nevertheleſs, that he ſhould ſeem to favour negociation, and liſten to the advice of his good brother of France, while his armies are in motion from every corner of the empire, to give the moſt effectual ſupport to his pretenſions. The inclement ſeaſon of the year, the rebellion in Wallachia, and the interference of the Court of Verſailles, have hitherto occaſioned a cautiouſneſs and circumſpection in his movements, which have been miſtaken for timidity, but the two former of thoſe obſtacles removed, if we augur rightly, Joſeph will ſhortly diſplay his reſources to the prejudice of the Batavians. In the moſt effectual aſſiſtance from the Empreſs, it appears that he may reckon with the firmeſt reliance, and the menaces of the aged Pruſſian, whom he has already baffled in the field, ſeems to give him but little diſquietude.

The attention of Great-Britain and Ireland appears to be directed to one object, the adjuſtment of the commercial intercourſe between the two nations. Mr. Pitt had no ſooner re-echoed in the Britiſh Parliament the propoſitions made in that of the ſiſter kingdom; by the Iriſh Secretary, than the whole body of manufacturers, from John-o'-Grot's Houſe to the Land's-End, took the alarm, and formed themſelves in Conventions, Committees, Chambers of Manufacturers, &c. for the purpoſe of petitioning Parliament againſt the propoſed ſyſtem. Mr. Pitt, baited on one hand by the coalitions, and aſſailed on the other by thoſe numerous aſſociations, has hitherto however had the addreſs to conduct himſelf to the general ſatisfaction of the liberal and enlightened part of the nation, by allowing time for the fulleſt and faireſt diſcuſſion of the ſubject, and liſtening to every information, from every quarter, reſpecting it.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 8.

Extract of a letter from London, April 6.

"The time is arrived for the diſcuſſion of ſundry very momentous and important articles, in the Houſe of Commons, all extremely delicate and tender in themſelves, conſequently difficult if not dangerous in the execution, viz. a commercial treaty with Ireland, a reform of our own internal conſtitution of government, and a new regulation of our finances. Nothing can put us into ſuch an advantageous condition for treating with any body of men, foreign or domeſtic, as an internal renovation of a ſound conſtitution and wholeſome regulation among ourſelves. We ſhould hereby become more fit and able to treat, and more powerful and prevailing in our negociations; for the parties concerned would treat with more alacrity, cordiality and condeſcenſion towards us, when thus renovated and re-invigorated by every vital principle of our excellent conſtitution, admired by all Europe in theory, but lamented as loſt in practice, even among us who make ſo much boaſt of it. Let them but ſee that we poſſeſs in reality what we profeſs, and they will both fear and love us, and earneſtly covet a cloſe and indiſſoluble bond of union with us, civil, political and commercial."

Extract of a letter from London, February 9, 1785.

"Your friends in this country read, with great diſtreſs, the accounts of your diſtractions, eſpecially in Pennſylvania. The conduct of your Aſſembly in breaking up buſineſs, rather than relieve the conſcientious part of the community by repealing your teſt-laws, has hurt you with all wiſe and good men. Nothing but union and univerſal toleration will make you a great people. In the mean while, the ſpirit of emigration is checked. Thouſands of induſtrious farmers and others, who reſolved during the war to end their days with you, have now determined to prefer certain to uncertain evils."

Friday laſt the Halifax Packet arrived at New-York with the April mail from Falmouth.

It was expected that ſoon after the departure of the Hallifax packet Lord Shelburne (now Marquis of Lanſdown) would be promoted to the head of the Treaſury, vice Mr. Pitt, who is to continue Chancellor of the Exchequer. This arrangement was, many months ago, agreed on with Chancellor Lord Thurlow, at a negociation at Aix-la-Chapelle, but a letter by the packet of the 9th of April mentions, that the oppoſition from the Britiſh manufacturers to Mr. Pitt's Iriſh propoſitions will oblige that gentleman to abandon them, and may probably drive him from the helm of adminiſtration; ſo unſtable is the ſituation of even the moſt popular premier in that country.

A caution to ſeamen.---Captain Gillis, of the Three Brothers, belonging to Belfaſt, on his laſt voyage from America, diſcovered an iſland or large rock, in lat. 57 : 25, off the iſland of Tory, N. E. coaſt of Ireland, 65 leagues,---which iſland or rock is not deſcribed in any of the charts. It ſeems to be of conſiderable dimenſions, and at a diſtance wears a conical appearance.----A range of ſunken rocks branches to the eaſtward of the above iſland for three or four miles, which is highly dangerous for veſſels to approach.

On the 28th ult. died, at Blockley, WILLIAM YOUNG, ſenior, a native of Germany, in the 73d year of his age. His piety and benevolence characteriſed him the ſincere chriſtian, and his liberality of ſentiments and manners beſpoke him truly the gentleman. Virtues and accompliſhments ſo exalted will tranſmit his name to poſterity with veneration and love.

Died at Chriſtiana-bridge the 28th ult. in the 52d year of his age, the hon. SAMUEL PATTERSON, Eſq; a Member of the Privy Council, Brigadier-general of Militia, Continental Loan-officer, and Treaſurer to the Delaware ſtate.

Tho' this gentleman's hoſpitality and ſocial qualities will make his loſs regretted by thoſe who enjoyed the pleaſure of his acquaintance, yet the moſt illuſtrious trait in his character was that of the firm unſhaken patriot. Throughout the late war, which was crowned with the moſt glorious revolution in the annals of mankind, he acted in a very diſtinguiſhed line; in the commencement of it he took an immediate and decided part with that numerous and generous band of patriots the whigs of America: Neither the moſt gloomy appearances of our public affairs, nor very conſiderable private loſſes, ever removed his confidence or ſuſpended his exertions in purſuit of the noble object for which we contended, being always ready, both in the public councils of the ſtate and in the field, to evince his zeal for the preſervation of his country and her invaded rights.

He filled with reputation and the moſt unſullied integrity the various offices to which he was ſo deſervedly appointed; and having lived with honour to himſelf and advantage to his country, even under the diſpenſation of a painful and lingering illneſs, he ſupported the proſpect of a final ſeparation with becoming fortitude.

"Not friends alone ſuch obſequies deplore,
"They make, and juſtly too, a country mourn."

WHEREAS MARY COWAN unjuſtly obtained a Note of the Subſcriber for the ſum of *Twenty-five Pounds*, bearing date the 17th of February, 1784. This is to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on the ſame, as he is determined not to pay it until compelled by law.

Wilmington, May 31, 1785. † DAVID PARK.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, about the 17th of May laſt, a grey HORSE, 6 or 7 years old, 14 hands high, paces and trots, was ſhod all round. The owner coming, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to JONATHAN SCHOLFIELD, in the Northern Liberties townſhip. §

To the Repreſentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſemby met,

The Memorial of the Committee of Merchants and Traders of the city of Philadelphia,

Reſpectfully ſheweth,

THAT it has been conſidered and lamented as a fundamental defect, in the conſtitution of Congreſs, that a full and entire power over the commerce of the United States, has not been given to that body; no concern common to many being conducted to a good end, but by a unity of councils.

Hence it is, that the intercourſes of the States are liable to be perplexed and injured by various and diſcordant regulations, inſtead of that harmony of meaſures on which the particular, as well as general intereſts depend, productive of mutual diſguſts and alienation amongſt the ſeveral members of the Empire.

But the more certain inconveniences foreſeen, and now experimentally felt, flow from the unequal footing this circumſtance puts us on with other nations, and by which we ſtand in a very ſingular and diſadvantageous ſituation; for while the whole of our trade is laid open to theſe nations, they are at liberty to limit us to ſuch branches of their's as intereſt or policy may dictate, unreſtrained by any apprehenſions, as long as the power remains ſeverally with the States, of being met and oppoſed by any conſiſtent and effectual reſtrictions on our part. And accordingly we at this time are under the effects of European ſyſtems, which, abridging us of the moſt beneficial parts of the commerce we had with them, ungenerouſly invite us to thoſe only which have a tendency eventually to impoveriſh and weaken our country. However tenacious ſome of the States may hitherto have been of the privilege in queſtion, it is impoſſible not to ſee, that it cannot be longer reſtrained, but at the expence of the general welfare. We conſequently are not without hopes, that a recommendation from Congreſs to the States, to veſt that body with the neceſſary powers over the commerce of the United States, would be well received on their part. It is therefore the prayer of your Memorialiſts, that your Honourable Houſe would endeavour to procure ſuch a recommendation from Congreſs, giving aſſurances at the ſame time of a diſpoſition in the mercantile intereſts of Pennſylvania, favourable thereto.

Thomas Fitzſimons,	*John Nixon,*
Charles Pettit,	*John Wilcocks,*
John Roſs,	*Samuel Howell,*
Iſaac Hazleburſt,	*George Clymer,*
Mordecai Lewis,	*Clement Biddle,*
Tench Coxe,	*Richard Wells.*
John M. Neſbitt,	

April 6, 1785.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Friday, April 8, 1785. A. M.

THE Memorial of the Committee of the Merchants and Traders of the city of Philadelphia, read April 6th, was read the ſecond time; whereupon,

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this Houſe, that the privilege in the degree hitherto retained by the States individually, of controuling and regulating their own trade, is no longer compatible with the general intereſts and welfare of the United States; reaſon and experience clearly evincing, that ſuch privilege is productive of mutual inconveniencies and injuries among ourſelves, and that the ſyſtems of ſeveral nations, by which our Merchants are excluded from the moſt beneficial branches of their commerce, whilſt the whole of ours is laid open to them, cannot be conſiſtently or effectually counteracted but by a unity of councils, in the great Repreſentative Body of the United States.

Reſolved therefore, That Congreſs be requeſted to deviſe ſuch a ſyſtem of commercial powers as they ought neceſſarily to be inveſted with, to be recommended to the States, and that Congreſs be aſſured of finding the moſt ſuitable diſpoſition on the part of Pennſylvania to comply therewith.

Extract from the Minutes,
SAMUEL BRYAN, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

On *FRIDAY* next,

Preciſely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

Juſt imported in the LONDON, Capt. Hopkins, from London, and now opening for SALE, by

JOHN SHIELDS,

Oppoſite the City Tavern,---A general Aſſortment of

EUROPEAN & INDIA GOODS.

[Particulars in our next.]

BY virtue of two certain Writs of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to SALE, by public vendue, on SATURDAY, the 18th inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes, a certain Meſſuage or Tenement and Tract of Land, ſituate partly in Colebrook-dale, and part in Douglas townſhip, in Berks county, adjoining lands now or late of Charles Mifflin, Valentine Kehly, Owen Evans, Thomas Rutter and others, containing 185 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, late the eſtate of John Cleaver, taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

Reading, June 4, 1785. PETER FILBERT, Sheriff.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY laſt night from Cornwall Furnace, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh Servant, named ROBERT EARLEY, about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, round ſhouldered, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, grey eyes and black hair. Had on and took with him, a coarſe grey upper jacket, under ditto, a new pair tow linen trowſers, one pair ditto, partly wore, an old felt hat, and old ſhoes. It is ſuppoſed he will forge a paſs, and pretend to be a ſchoolmaſter. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by ¶ CURTIS GRUBB.

May 30, 1785.

RAN away on Saturday, the 4th of June, a German ſervant, named JOHN LAWRENCE BICKING, by trade a baker, but underſtands waiting and dreſſing hair, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, pale faced, pretty well built, wears his own brown hair tied, his eyes grey, inclining to blue; he had on and took with him a fine cloth ſurtout, a light coloured cloth coatee, two waiſtcoats, one red and one green ſtriped with white, corduroy and cloth breeches, brown thread ſtockings, ſilver or plated ſhoe and knee-buckles, a cocked hat, one or two ſilk handkerchiefs, brown and white ſhirts. He is fond of company and liquor, ſpeaks Engliſh badly, having arrived from Germany (by way of Amſterdam) laſt fall. Whoever will bring him to the ſubſcriber ſhall have Eight Dollars Reward.

Philad. June 6, 1785. TENCH COXE.

MEDICINAL WATERS,

For DRINKING and BATHING, at

HARROWGATE,

Within about 4 miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford road.

THE Author of Nature having provided the above named spot with three different kinds of MINERAL WATERS, the subscriber has at a considerable expence erected such buildings over them, as will render them fit to be used either internally or externally, according to the diseases of persons who require them.

These waters have been examined by Dr. Rush and Dr. Moyes.

The first spring contains a quantity of sulphurous, or what those gentlemen called hepatic air, and a small quantity of iron. It is remarkably light, and resembles, both in composition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate water in England.

The second spring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a small quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and possesses many of the virtues of the Pyrmont water, so well known, and so justly celebrated all over the world.

The third spring is a common chalybeate water, and resembles the Bristol, in this state.

The subscriber submits it to the judgment of the Physicians of the city of Philadelphia, WHEN and in WHAT DISEASES and in WHAT QUANTITIES to recommend the use of these mineral waters. He will only observe, that the Harrowgate water has rendered essential service to persons afflicted with diseases and obstructions of the stomach, bowels and kidneys. It has also removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatism. Externally applied, those waters have in many instances cured tetters and other eruptions of the skin.

In the house erected over the Harrowgate waters are two shower baths, and two dressings-rooms, and at the chalybeate spring is a convenient bath for plunging or swimming.

Breakfasts, dinners and lodgings may be had at the dwelling-house adjoining the springs; and for the convenience of invalids, a light stage-waggon will set off every morning (Sundays excepted) at six o'clock, after the first of June, till the first of October, from the sign of the Green Tree, in Race-street.

The public may be assured that no expence or trouble shall be spared to render these waters and baths both convenient and useful, by their humble servant,

May 30, 1785. GEORGE ESTERLY.

P. S. For the use of the baths the price will be Four Dollars for the season, Two Dollars for One Month, Five Shillings for one week, and One Shilling for each time the baths are used less than a week. Nothing will be demanded from those people who only drink the waters. The price for each seat in the stage, going and coming, will be Three Shillings.

NEW BOOK-STORE.

THOMAS DOBSON

Has removed from Front-street to Second-street, two doors north of Chesnut-street,

WHERE he is just opening for sale, a very extensive collection of BOOKS, in various branches of literature; they are in general excellent editions, and in the freshest and most elegant bindings: Those who are pleased to honour him with their orders may depend on the utmost attention and the genteelest usage. From the regular supplies which he expects of all new publications of merit, he hopes for a continuance of that favour of the generous public which he has already experienced.

Among others, T. DOBSON has just received the following new medical BOOKS:

1. Bell's System of Surgery.
2. Fourcroy's Elementary Lectures on Chemistry and natural History, translated from the French, with notes and illustrations by the translator, forming a complete course of those two sciences, 2 large volumes, 8vo.
3. Dickinson's Enquiry into the nature and causes of Fevers.
4. Irving's Experiments on the Red and Quill Peruvian Bark, being the dissertations which gained the first prize, given by the Harveian Society of Edinburgh, for the year 1784.
5. Dr. Cullen's First Lines of the Practice of Physic; the only complete edition published and corrected by the Doctor himself, 4 volumes, large 8vo.
6. The Chirurgical works of the celebrated Percival Pott, best edition; to which is added in this edition only, and to be found in no other. 1. His Remarks on the operation of amputation. 2. Remarks on the palsy of the lower limbs, and curvature of the spine. 3. Farther Remarks on the useless state of the lower limbs, with elegant plates, 3 large vols. 8vo.

Also just come to hand, a few Scotch Almanacks for the year 1785.

At the above store may be had, a variety of writing paper, quills, ink-powder, wax, wafers, &c. &c.

THE subscriber informs the PUBLIC, that he intends to ride POST, from the Borough of Reading, to the City of Philadelphia. To leave George Feather's in said borough, every Monday morning, at 6 o'clock; and Michael Hays, at the sign of the King of Prussia, in Race-street, above Third-street, Philadelphia, every Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, for at least six months next ensuing. All persons having any commands to and from the city may depend on being punctually served, by their obedient humble servant,

JAMES COTTER.

N. B. All persons having any just demands against the subscriber may call at either of the above houses in sixty days after the date hereof, where he will attend, to adjust the same. And all persons indebted to him are desired to make speedy payment.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY last night from the subscriber, living in East-Bradford township, Chester county, An Irish Servant Man, named JOHN NEELES, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with short black hair, a little curled, and speaks a little broken. Had on and took with him, a light coloured cloth coatee, with wooden buttons; a red and green camblet jacket, with a piece set in under the arms, down the sides, and green mohair buttons; a brown linsey ditto, with wooden buttons; two or three shirts, two pair of trowsers, one pair of leather breeches, three pair of stockings, two pair of shoes, one of them strong double soaled, with strings in them, the other with brass buckles; two wool hats, one almost new, the other half worn. He came into the country last summer, in the ship Sifters, from Sligo.

Also ran away some considerable time ago, one NEALE CARLTON, who often changes his name to Hugh Carlton, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, is a bold impudent fellow, very talkative, with black curled hair, a good deal marked with the small-pox, a remarkable white speck in one of his eyes, and walks a good deal stooping. Whoever takes up and secures said servants, so that the owner may get them again, shall have the above reward, or Ten Dollars for John Neeles, and for the other Six, and all reasonable charges, paid by

May 10, 1785. ¶ RICHARD JONES.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to take them off at their peril.

A *SCHOOL-MASTER,*

OF good Character, who is qualified to teach Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, and is willing to undertake a School, at Moore's-Town, within ten Miles of this City, will meet with suitable Encouragement. For Terms, apply to RICHARD WELLS, in Front-street, Philadelphia; or RICHARD S. SMITH, in Moore's-Town. c t f.

Bristol Borough, Bucks county, May 28.

STOLEN, out of the subscriber's stable, on the night of the 21st instant, a grey horse, about 14 hands and an half high, shod all round, a natural trotter, round bodied, short switch tail, low carriage, 11 years old. Whoever secures said horse and thief, so that the owner may get his horse again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for either of them, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN HUTCHINSON.

N. B. The person suspected to have stole the horse is an Irish servant, named James Lawson, by trade a cooper, much marked with the small-pox, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 18 years old. It is thought he will sell him, as he was scarce of money. §

Easton, May 30, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court-house, in Easton, on Tuesday, the 21st day of June next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tenement and Lot of Ground situate in said town, containing in front 55 feet, and in depth 240, subject to a ground-rent of seven shillings sterling yearly, late the property of John Spangenberg; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by † PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Virginia, Richmond, April 4, 1785.

THE Commissioners appointed agreeable to an act of Assembly, passed last session, directing the sale of certain public LANDS, known by the name of GOSPORT, hereby give notice, That the same will be disposed of at public SALE, to the highest bidders, in Lots, not exceeding one quarter of an acre each, on the premises, on the third THURSDAY in June next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, and will be continued from day to day, until the sale shall be compleated.----Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchasers, on giving bond, with two approved securities; if prompt payment is made, six per cent. will be discounted.----The money arising from this sale being appropriated to the payment of debts due by this state to persons who are not citizens thereof, certain warrants granted to those creditors for their claims against the public, directing their receipt in payment for the Gosport Lands, and countersigned by the Governor, will be accepted at the sale, or in discharge of the bonds granted by the purchasers, provided such payment is made on or before the day such bonds become due.

Gosport is situate on the southern branch of Elizabeth River, near to Norfolk, and contiguous to the thriving town of Portsmouth, to which it is annexed by law as part of the said town, and will be laid off in Lots, with streets, as nearly parallel to the streets laid off in Portsmouth, as circumstances will admit. The goodness of the harbour, and the depth of water close to the shore, which will admit the largest merchant ships to load, and where ships of the line of battle have frequently hove down, render this place superior to any in the state for building large ships, and erecting wharves, and is deemed equal in situation with any in Virginia for commercial purposes; it is more convenient than Norfolk to the North-Carolina trade, and has as easy a communication with the waters of Chesapeak Bay, with the advantages of a safer harbour and deeper water, and the canal proposed to unite the waters of North-Carolina with the Chesapeak will greatly enhance the value of those lands. About 300 lots will be laid off, 30 of which will be prime water lots, the whole forming an agreeable and convenient situation for a considerable commercial town.

WILLIAM RONALD,
EDWARD CARRINGTON, } Comm'rs.
BENJAMIN TEMPLE.

The NEW STAGES

Will begin to run on Thursday, the 28th instant, from

Philadelphia to New-York.

THE Proprietors thereof beg leave to inform the public, that they will perform the journey in one day, and every day, Sundays only excepted. The Stage-office is to be kept at Mr. FRANCIS LEE's in Market-street, near the corner of Fourth-street, at the sign of the New Indian Queen, where passengers will please to enter their names the day before, as the Stage will start precisely at 4 o'clock in the morning. The fare for each passenger, allowing 14lb. weight of baggage, will be FOUR DOLLARS to Newark, and the same for 150 weight of baggage. The passengers may go either by the way of Newark to Howles-Hook, as the ferries are much shorter or safer, or by way of the Point, as they shall chuse. Passengers may be assured that they shall be well treated, and every indulgence granted, that can be expected in so quick a passage. All baggage belonging to passengers is considered as under their care if they are present; otherwise the Stage owners hold themselves accountable if any should be lost, being first regularly entered in the Stage books, and paid for; unavoidable accidents only excepted. As the New Stage shall not be over crouded, it is agreed that not more then ten passengers shall be admitted at one time, and but a small proportion of baggage.

The public is farther informed, that neat Light Waggons are preparing, and will be ready in a few days, to be fixed at each stage, to accommodate any select company, or take any extra passengers, that may wish to have a longer time and more indulgence on the road.

F. LEE, A. M'ELROY,
J. HOLME, R. STOCKTON.

Philadelphia, April 22, 1785.

N. B. The subscribers would wish to confer with any spirited gentlemen to the southward, that will extend the new line of Stages to Baltimore, and as much farther as they shall think fit. Mr. LEE is ready to treat with any gentleman on the subject, and to take the first Stage on the road. He has elegant horses and chairs to let.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living in Southampton township, Bucks county, on the night of the 13th inst. a black HORSE, 6 or 7 years old, 14½ hands high, paces and trots, but most natural to pacing, he is a little shy of his ears when bridling; branded on the shoulder and thigh G V D. Three Dollars will be given, and reasonable charges for the horse only, and the above reward for horse and thief, upon conviction, by me § GODFREY VANDERIN.

May 20, 1785.

WAS FOUND on the plantation of John Witmer, senior, in Lampeter township, in the county of Lancaster, some time in April last, a BAG, with a number of pieces of dry goods, such as silk handkerchiefs, Joans spinning, &c. The owner is desired to call on the subscriber, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. JOHN WITMER, senior.

May 19, 1785. ¶

To whom it may concern.

ALL importers of Rum, Wine, Brandy, or other Spirituous Liquors, are hereby notified to make true and particular entry of all the liquors aforesaid by them imported, at the Excise-Office, before any part thereof be stored, agreeable to a law of this state, in that case made and provided.

Also Retailers and others are requested not to move or transport any cask of the liquors aforesaid, amounting to twenty gallons and upwards, without first having entered the same according to law; as all such liquors found so moving or moved before entry, will be seized without discrimination.

EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW, Collector.

Philadelphia, April 5. 1785. 3 m.

ALL Persons who are indebted for Excise are requested to make immediate payment.

To be LETT, on Ground-rent,

For a term not exceeding TEN Years,

A NUMBER of LOTS of GROUND, situate in Fourth street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, adjoining the Friend's school-house. For terms apply to the subscriber, who will shew a plot of the same.

ALSO, a number of HOUSES and LOTS, in the City and Liberties, and many PLANTATIONS in the different States, to be SOLD or LETT. RICHARD ARMITT.

Philadelphia, April 26, 1785.

EIGHT POUNDS Reward.

WAS stolen out of the subscriber's stable, on the night of the 19th of April last, a very dark brown, or black GELDING, about 15 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, without mark or brand, trots and gallops, and is well broke to the road; he also goes well in a carriage. He is supposed to have been stolen by a Negroe man, named Andrew, who left the neighbourhood about that time, and is said to be now in or near Wilmington. I do hereby offer a Reward of THREE POUNDS to any person who will bring said horse home, and all reasonable charges; also a further Reward of FIVE POUNDS for the detection of the thief, so that he may be brought to justice.

JOHN WARD, son of Peregrine.

Cæcil county, Maryland, May 9, 1785.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the 22d of April, from Dubartes Shepherd, living near James's river, in Botetourt county, Virginia, a Negroe man, named CHARLES, but supposed to have changed his name. He is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, strong made, with large hands and very large feet, and when he laughs or smiles his eyes appear very small; he is not so black as some Negroes. It is thought he will pretend to have been set free by the people called Quakers.

The subscriber, having purchased him running, will give Fifteen Pounds reward, and reasonable charges, to any person that will secure and bring said Negroe to him, in Albemarle county, or Ten Pounds reward for securing him in any goal, on shortly giving notice thereof to

May 24, 1785. GEORGE NICHOLAS.

N. B. A letter sent to Richmond, directed for said George Nicholas, living in Charlotte's-Vale-Town, Albemarle Court-House, will quickly come to hand. ¶

IN pursuance of the powers given to us by the Supreme Court, we hereby give public notice, that we shall meet on Wednesday, the 15th day of June, at Patrick Byrnes's Tavern, in Philadelphia, at 7 o'clock in the evening, to ascertain and settle the demands of the creditors of a certain BRASSINE, now in the goal of Philadelphia county; at which time and place, all the said creditors are hereby notified to attend, in order that they may be intitled to a distribution of monies of the said Brassine, paid into the Supreme Court for the benefit of his creditors.

May 21, 1785. ‖ SAMUEL MILES,
JOHN MAXWELL NESBITT,
JOHN CHALONER.

SIX thousand acres of patented LAND to be disposed of for merchandize or cash, situated in Penn's Valley, near the Bald Eagle, about 30 miles above Sunsbury. Said land has on it a fine stream of water, sufficient for a number of mill-seats, and is reported to be in general very good, and to have an iron mine on it. For terms, apply to THOMAS HOWARD, in Second-street, near Chesnut-street. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN out of a pasture lot, between Walnut and Spruce-streets, on Third-street, in the night of the 18th instant, a sorrel GELDING, with a blaze in his face, two white feet, a short mane and switch tail, about 14 hands high, trots and canters: Also a bay MARE, with a blaze in her face, one hind foot white, with a black main and tail, about 14 hands high, and a natural pacer. Whoever takes up said creatures, if strayed, and delivers them to the PRINTERS hereof, shall have SIX DOLLARS Reward, or THREE DOLLARS for either; if stolen, and the thief or thieves apprehended, so that they may be convicted thereof, shall be entitled to a Reward of SIX POUNDS. May 23, 1785.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the plantation of the subscriber, about four weeks ago, a black MARE, with a star in her forehead, branded behind C. A. continental marks, and before P. P. paces, and carries her head low, has a short tail, with an ear-mark on the back part of the ear, some saddle-marks, a thick mane, small hoofs, and was shod all round, about 14 hands high, very thick and chunky. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her to the owner, shall have the above reward, paid by ¶ CHARLES STILL.

Vincent township, Chester county, May 21, 1785.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS stolen out of the stable of the subscriber, in the township of Norriton, county of Montgomery, on the night of the 17th of January last, a likely bay MARE, 14 and an half hands high, branded W. H. on the near buttock, both hind feet white to the fetlock joints, has a star and snip, switch tail, carries well, trots and canters, about 7 years old, three quarters blooded. Any person apprehending the thief and mare, so that the owner may have her again, shall have the above reward upon conviction of the thief, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the mare only.

Likewise came to the plantation of the subscriber, on the 3d of May inst. a sorrel MARE, about 14 hands high, trots and paces, has a star in her forehead, low carriage, and long tail, is about 5 or 6 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

May 17, 1785. ¶ JAMES ADAMS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in West-Whiteland township, Chester county, on the 27th instant, a sorrel MARE, six years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, four white feet, and a star in her forehead, trots and canters. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. § HADLEY BROWN.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE, 1785. THE NUMB. 2872.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1785.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

THE line of hilly country on the hither ſide of the ridges of mountains, running parallel with them, called by Lewis Evans the Pidgeon-hills, which abounds in talky ſpangles, and therefore called by the populace Iſinglaſs Land, is a remarkable healthy part of the American States. Its water and air are light and pure, and the ſoil dry, being a clayey loam, neither very rich or poor. About the year 1767, the following particulars were given to me by ſome of the people therein named, whoſe veracity I cannot doubt, as they are known to be good men.

This line of country runs from Florida to Gaſpé, north-eaſterly.

About fifty miles weſterly of Annapolis, in Maryland, there then lived,

	Children.
Edward Crowe, Wife and -	12
Samuel Farmer, Wife and -	10
Henry Gaither, Wife and - -	12
Edward Gaither, Wife and -	12
Chriſtopher Hyat, Wife and -	12
	58 Children in

five families. Their wives were ſtill breeders, and the only wives thoſe huſbands ever had. Their farms were near each other.

Sixteen or eighteen miles ſouth-weſterly from the above families, on the ſame line of Iſinglaſs Land, there were living five other families, whoſe farms were contiguous, viz.

	Children.
Samuel Beall, Wife * and - -	13
Samuel Beall, jun. Wife and -	15
Charles Jones, Wife and - -	11
John Clegget, Wife and -	13
John Ferguſon, Wife and - -	11
In five families -	63 Children.

Their Wives were ſtill breeders, and the only wives they ever had. All who marry and reſide in that part of the country have children, as far as my informants could then recollect. Thoſe whom I knew of theſe people, always appeared to me a healthful, ruddy, chearful people: The happier, it ſeemed, for the neighbourhood's not abounding in taverns or races; happier than people of the parts of the country where thoſe ſnares to the unwary are ſet. Taverns and race-grounds are meant to ſerve valuable purpoſes---Pity it is, they ſhould be perverted to the diſtreſs of families and threatning ruin of a country capable of yielding the greateſt good, and ſuſtaining the moſt enviable character, inſtead of its dwindling into poverty and debility. D.

* *About this time, this family removed from that happy line of country.*

The Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture have made the following Extracts from Letters of Correſpondents, and directed that the ſame be publiſhed.

June 6, 1785. TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary.

On the Culture of MAIZ, or INDIAN CORN.

"MAIZ is a general crop, from New-England to Georgia. I will point out what I think a common error in its cultivation.

"The fields for that crop are laid out at 5, 5½ and 6 feet each way. The tillage goes on regularly from north to ſouth, and then from eaſt to weſt.---Suppoſe a field of 40 acres cultivated in this way, which takes 20 days to give it one plowing; the ſecond plowing is alſo finiſhed in the ſame time: It is plain that one corner of your field will receive both plowings in 2 days; and that one other corner will remain above 38 days between the firſt and ſecond plowings.---By plowing your fields only one way, you apply a remedy; and that may be done either at the old diſtances, or at the diſtances of 7 feet by 4 or 5 --10 by 2½---11 by 2¾ and 12 by 3 feet, which will allow ſufficient room for hoeing, and give the ſame number of hills.

"If wheat ſucceeds maiz, there is an evident gain in the arable, by one half the number of furrows being thrown out: And if your field lies level, or low, the wheat lands may be raiſed in proportion, with much more eaſe and effect, by the lands being broad, than if they were narrow."

On the Culture of POTATOES.

"IN 1784, I planted Iriſh potatoes, of various ſorts, early in April. The early ſeaſon was good, and they puſhed forward till the advanced heat of ſummer, with a conſiderable drought, checked the haulm. After this, on a refreſhing rain, they evidently took a ſecond growth. When the bulbs of the large purple kind were of the ſize of a walnut, I planted ſome of them, immediately as they were taken out of the ground, in another bed. Theſe, in the fall, were very far ſuperior to the firſt crop; they were mealy, and of a fine flavour. Thoſe of the firſt growth were watry, or waxy, or of an earthy taſte. Some twenty years ſince, an old neighbour frequently repeated to me, that the beſt time to plant potatoes, in Maryland, was in June. The incident above mentioned, and the recollection of theſe hints, together, determine me, in the enſuing ſeaſon, to plant in June, July and Auguſt.

"A Farmer of ſome note in the upper part of Maryland, informed me that his beſt potatoes were from what were planted after harveſt. Immediately after harveſt he plowed in his wheat ſtubble, and planted potatoes. This muſt have been in July. A Farmer of Philadelphia county agrees that thoſe potatoes will be better for table uſe; but not in ſo great abundance as the produce of what are planted in the ſpring.

"Another operation I hint, without pretending to have experienced it.---For early potatoes, plant in November or December; cover with ſtraw and traſh, enough to oppoſe froſt. Let ſome of them grow through the ſtraw; let other parts be cleared of the ſtraw, and the ground dreſſed in the ſpring. Obſerve the difference, and weigh the effects. A Farmer of Philadelphia county planted potatoes near the end of laſt October, and covered with ſtraw. His ſucceſs is conſiderable; the potatoes produced being, early in May, very fine for the table, and of good ſize."

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

OBSERVATIONS ON CHEESE-MAKING.

IN the courſe of the late war, a family was induced to attempt to make cheeſes, in a part of America but little experienced in that buſineſs. The farm was a good one, abounded in milk, and being diſtant from market, it was thought no better uſe could be made of the milk than in turning it into cheeſe for ſale. Many were the attempts for two or three years, with the beſt inſtructions that could then be picked up: But the cheeſes were ſcarcely eatable, one in ten.

Having juſt now met with an Engliſh publication of the laſt year, by a dealer in cheeſe for thirty years there, particularly treating of cheeſe-making, which ſatisfies me wherein the above family had failed; I give you ſome intimations from it, together with a hint or two of my own, being perſuaded theſe particulars are not generally attended to, and that it will be of material uſe to young operators, although ſome experienced ones may not want the inſtruction. The whole proceſs of making cheeſe is not meant to be here given; but only the particulars, whereof ſome cheeſe-makers are uninformed, or are inattentive to.

Reducing the milk to a proper warmth,---preparing the rennet,---putting it in the milk in due proportion,---ſtanding of the milk till it becomes firm curd, breaking or gathering it after it is come,---regarding, eſpecially, the *time* of the operation of the rennet,---fixing or ſetting the curd after it is come,---all require a minute exactneſs.

The principal error in cheeſe-making is owing to theſe operations being *too haſtily* performed, without giving time for the ſeveral effects to take place. If a due regard is paid to the making *good curd*, you will eaſily make good cheeſe. You cannot make good goods of bad materials. Some people will add a ſecond portion of rennet, to forward the ſlow coming of the curd: But this is wrong, as its nature is to diſſolve the curd already *partly formed*, where more rennet is *added*. It is a nicery to have the milk neither too warm or cool: *Milk-warm*, as it is commonly underſtood, not warm as immediately from the cow, is the beſt ſtate. To know this heat accurately at all times, nothing is ſo effectual as the uſe of a thermometer; which may be cheap. If *cool* to the hand is to determine, it is generally uncertain; becauſe, what in *cold* weather ſeems to the *touch* to be milk-warm, may be only fifty degrees of actual warmth;---in warm weather, the *touch* may declare it only milk-warm, when in fact it is at one hundred degrees of actual heat: In the former caſe the natural warmth of the ſurface of the hand is reduced perhaps to forty or fifty degrees, by the cold air---in the latter, it may be at ninety degrees. If a thermometer is not uſed, the next beſt way is to firſt hold your hand, whilſt you count thirty, deliberately, in water immediately from the well-- then apply it inſtantly to the milk. Water in wells (not ſhallow) may be reckoned at all times, *winter* and *ſummer*, at about forty-five degrees of warmth (or coolneſs.) The ſurface of the hand, held as above in well water, when it ſhall be applied to the milk, may be at fifty: Then the milk, *feeling full milk-warm*, may be at ſixty to ſeventy, which will prove to be a proper temperature for receiving the rennet that is to act upon the milk; and, at theſe degrees, yeaſt, it is found, is properly applied to malt-wort, for working it: Both milk and wort ſhould have thoſe mixtures reſpectively applied to them in their temperate ſtate---too much warmth in the maſſes *when the ferments are applied*, exceedingly injures the cheeſe and the beer.

If the milk is found too warm, reduce it by fair ſpring or well water, (a quart, or two, or three, or more.) Experience ſhews this water does not hurt.

When your warmth is ſuitable, *before the Rennet is applied*, put a handful or two of ſalt to 20 or 30 gallons of milk;---it forwards and perfects the curd. If the milk is rather cold, add warmed milk, (but do not let it be boiled.) But the great eſſential for having a *firm* curd (and in proportion as it is firm, it is perfect) is not to diſturb the curd too ſoon, when it is only in ſlip curd; that is, ſlippery, ſoft and imperfect. If it is broke or diſturbed before it is firm, it never can be afterwards improved, nor can make good cheeſe. It ought not to remain at reſt leſs than two hours after the rennet is applied. Slip-curd will not ſink well in the whey---thoſe parts of tolerable good curd that ſwim, will never mix with the good curd; but, being ſlip-curd, are apt to diſſolve, leave holes, and decay the cheeſe.

When the curd has ſtood, and is firm, gaſh it four or five times acroſs and acroſs to the bottom (but do not break it yet) which will admit the whey to riſe, and the curd to ſink the better, and it may be gently preſſed to the bottom with a ſifter. The whey is then laded off; then let the curd, being alſo firſt well preſſed down with the hand, ſtand a quarter of an hour to ſettle, drain, and be ſolid, *before it is broken into the vat*. All pieces of ſlip-curd floating, are to be taken away with the whey. The greener the colour of the whey, the better the curd. In general obſerve the *main concerns* of the proper *warmth* of the milk,---goodneſs of the rennet,---*time* enough in the tub, for *perfecting the curd*,---the keeping the cheeſe *warm when quite new* and tender, and *cool afterwards*. But the pamphlet is more particular; and I believe there are a few of them to be diſpoſed of,--- the property of a young man, at Mr. Crukſhank's ſtore, in Market-ſtreet. E.

Juſt imported in the LONDON, Capt. Hopkins, from London, and now opening for SALE, by

JOHN SHIELDS,

Oppoſite the City Tavern,---A general Aſſortment of

EUROPEAN & INDIA GOODS,

Among which are the following:

INDIA callicoes and chintz.
Single, purple and fancy Callicoes,
Chintz Palampous,
Lungee, romall and bandanoe handkerchiefs,
Perſians, modes and taffities,
Scotch and French lawns and kentings,
Millionet lawn aprons & handkerchiefs,
Plain and figured gauzes,
Plain, ſtriped and croſs-barred lawns,
Tiffany and tiffany handkerchiefs,
Mens cotton, thread and ſilk hoſe,
Womens cotton and thread do.
Mens and womens white, red and beaver gloves,
A neat aſſortment of ribbands and taſtes,
Sewing ſilks and ſcarf twiſt of all colours,
Nankeen and olive coloured threads,
Oznabrigs and tickings,
Brown Hollands,
Ruſſia and German dowlas,
Toweling and ſheetings,
3qrs. 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens,
Superfine and ſecond cloths,
Buff, white & coloured caſſimers,
A variety of ſtuff & piece goods,
Fuſtians and beavers, ſpotted and plain,
Plain and figured jeans,
Carpets and yd. wide carpeting,
An elegant aſſortment of the neweſt faſhion'd metal buttons,
An aſſortment of the neweſt faſhion'd mens plated ſhoe-buckles,
Set ſtone knee-buckles,
Plated Caſtors and japanned trays, waiters, cadees, bread-baſkets, &c.

N. B. The ſaid SHIELDS has a handſome three ſtory brick HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet, to LETT.

Philadelphia, June 10, 1785. c 4 w

To the FREEMEN and ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

IMPRESSED with the moſt affectionate and grateful ſentiments, for the honor you have done me in chooſing me your Sheriff for two ſucceeding years, I preſume once more to appear before you; but it is only to requeſt, that you would honor with your ſuffrages, at the next Election, ſome other perſon more qualified for the office; and to aſſure you, that no time or ſituation in life, ſhall ever diminiſh the gratitude or eſteem with which I have the honor to be,

Your moſt affectionate Fellow-Citizen, and humble Servant,

Philad. June 8, 1785. THOMAS PROCTER.

To the Free and Independent ELECTORS of the City, Liberties and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE preſent Sheriff having advertiſed his intentions of reſigning his office; the honor you have conferred by placing me on the return the two laſt years, induces me to ſolicit your favors at the enſuing Election for the Sheriff's Office, which ſhall be gratefully acknowledged

By the Public's humble Servant,

Philad. June 9, 1785. JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT.

NEW PHILADELPHIA,

SITUATE on the north-eaſt ſide of the Suſquehanna river, in Paxton townſhip, Dauphin county, adjoining to Harriſburgh, and is now laid out by the ſubſcriber in LOTS of 48 feet 3 inches in front, and extending back 193 feet, the Market-ſtreet 80 feet wide, the others 50, and the alleys 18, with ground given gratis for markets, churches, &c. On the eaſt ſide of the town is lots containing one acre each for out-lots, &c. The land is of a good ſoil, and part of it timbered, abounding alſo with the beſt of clay for brick and potters. The beautiful, healthy and commodious ſituation of the place, added to the advantages of the back country commerce, extending by means of the Suſquehanna ſome hundred miles back, renders it equal to, if not ſurpaſſing, any other not on the tide in the United States.

The lots will be diſpoſed of by chances for the ſituation, and Tickets may be had at SIX POUNDS each, at Philadelphia, from Mr. Caſper Guyer, at Mr. Charles Sing's ſtore, in Market-ſtreet; at Reading, at Mr. Hartman's tavern; at Mr. Stophel Martin's, at Lancaſter, where plans of the town may be ſeen; and at Dr. Luther's, in New-Holland. This chance is of the beſt kind, as the purchaſer is ſure of a lot for his money. As ſoon as the tickets are ſold the chances will be determined.

Lots will likewiſe be ſold by private ſale, by the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. c t f ADAM EKHART.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon immediately,

THAT elegant COUNTRY SEAT, GARDENS and OFFICES thereunto belonging, ſituate on the Banks of Schuylkill, near the Falls; late in the tenure of His Excellency Chevalier DE LA LUZERNE, late Miniſter of France. For terms, apply to PETER MILLER, at his Office in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶ June 11, 1785.

TWELVE POUNDS Reward.

ABSCONDED from his bail, in November, 1782, a certain JACOB FALCONER, Fan Maker and Farmer, near Stewart's Tavern, at the Croſs Roads in Kent county, Maryland. Whoever ſecures him in the goal of this city, or delivers him to the ſubſcriber, Baker, in Fourth-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet, ſhall have the above reward, paid by GEORGE KNORR.

Philadelphia, September 7, 1784. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, out of the window of the ſubſcriber, on the 4th inſtant, a light homeſpun cloth coat and jacket, with ſome tar on the right ſleeve of the coat, the jacket ſomething darker than the coat. There were two Loan-Office certificates for 400 dollars each in the jacket pocket, the numbers are 54 and 55, dated April 28, 1779; one other certificate for 200 dollars, date not known; likewiſe a forage certificate for 10 dollars and 24-90ths. Whoever takes up and ſecures the thief or thieves, ſo that the owner gets his property again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, June 9, 1785. JOHN SCOTT. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, between the plantations of John Penn and Richard Peters, Eſquires, about three weeks ago, a ſtray red COW, has neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove proprity, pay charges, and take her away

June 8, 1785. † HENRY SMITH.

To be Lett on Ground-rent for ever,

SEVERAL valuable LOTS of GROUND, on Second, Pegg and New Market-ſtreets, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, adjoining Pegg's Run.

Likewiſe a number of other valuable LOTS of GROUND, ſituate in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, bounded on Front-ſtreet continued, Germantown road, Maiden, Haydock and Canal-ſtreets. The flouriſhing ſituation of this neighbourhood, and contiguity of the Lots to a canal and the river Delaware, renders the ſituation very elegible for improvements. For terms, apply to PETER MILLER, Conveyancer, in Third-ſtreet, or to

3d Month 26, 1785. 2 m. SAMUEL GARRIGUES.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD three ſtory brick HOUSE, with a two ſtory kitchen, ſtable and lot of ground, well ſituated for buſineſs, in a very pleaſant and improving part of Market-ſtreet.

Alſo four acres of highly improved Land, on which are convenient buildings, a large garden, fruit-trees, &c. &c. about a mile from the city. Enquire of the Printers. 5 ¶ w.

STRAYED or STOLEN, laſt Tueſday night, out of the field of the ſubſcriber, at Chriſtiana Ferry, a ſorrel coloured horſe, with a blaze in his face, and two white feet, ſhod before, a natural trotter, but has a hobbling pace before he gets into his trot, 14 hands high, and about 7 years old. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and ſecures him, ſo as the owner may get him again, ſhall have Six Dollars Reward, and reaſonable charges; and if ſtolen, for horſe and thief, Ten Dollars, and reaſonable charges, paid by ISAAC LAWRENCE.

Wilmington, May 21, 1785. †

Continuation of Extracts from a Pamphlet, entituled "Conſiderations on the Teſt-Law."

"FROM the conſtitution of Pennſylvania, which admits foreigners to a vote after one year's reſidence, the continuance of the teſt law is big with evils of a moſt alarming nature. The government, in a few years, muſt neceſſarily fall into other hands. Men with European ideas of government will ſoon occupy the ſeats of our preſent rulers. The Britiſh farmer, who paid his proportion of taxes to carry on the late war againſt us, and even the Britiſh officer, who aſſiſted in deſolating our country, will in a little while, by means of the votes of their countrymen, ſupplant the American patriot and ſoldier, who purchaſed our freedom with their fortunes or ſcars.

Rome was undone by ſtrangers getting her government into their hands, and introducing foreign prejudices, cuſtoms and vices among them. If our conſtitution cannot be altered, let us remedy that defect in it, by admitting the non-jurors to a ſhare in the government, in order to balance the undue and dangerous weight of foreigners. The non-jurors are attached to our ſoil by birth, education and property, and (if they can be permitted) are willing to add to theſe ties, the more ſacred tie of an oath or affirmation of allegiance. Theſe men can have no intereſt unconnected with our own. Born under the protection of the ſame laws with ourſelves, educated in the ſame ſchools, and connected with us by the ancient ties of friendſhip and buſineſs, they are our natural friends and fellow-citizens. Our liberties, and the conſtitution of the ſtate, will therefore be ſafe in their hands.

By the ninth ſection of the teſt-law, a non-juror cannot ſerve on juries. This is an evil likewiſe, which has produced great miſchief and danger to the ſtate. It throws an unequal ſhare of the burden of government upon the jurors. It delays, and thereby increaſes, the expences of Courts, both to individuals and the ſtate. It moreover renders property leſs ſecure, and the deciſions of jurors leſs ſatisfactory, by obliging the Sheriffs, in ſome inſtances, to drag jurymen into courts, who are not qualified, by knowledge or property, to decide upon the liberties or property of their neighbours.

But there are other conſiderations which ſhould have great weight with us, in perſuading us to reviſe our teſt-law. The Court of Britain is unfriendly to us. Her power and intereſt in foreign Courts are employed to traduce our character and forms of government. The Monarchs of Europe are collecting anecdotes of our country, by means of their emiſſaries, in order to check the emigrations of their ſubjects, by holding up the miſeries and diſtraction of our republics. Nor is this all. There is ſuch a thing as emulation without jealouſy, and contention without ſtrife. Our ſiſter ſtates have manifeſted both towards us ever ſince the declaration of independence. They are bending their whole force to rival and ſupplant us in trade, ſea-ports, and inland navigation. Several of them have already become reſpectable from their *union*. They bring the minds of their citizens to a focus in all their laws. It is only by healing our diviſions, that we ſhall diſappoint our foreign enemies, and it is only by making every member of the ſtate equally free and happy, that we ſhall recover our ancient pre-eminence, as a ſtate, in agriculture, commerce, wealth and happineſs.

Once more. The public debt contracted by the late war is ſtill unfunded. Whether it will be funded upon a continental impoſt, or upon ſtate taxes, is ſtill uncertain. But can it be expected that the non-jurors will pay their proportion of taxes, which amounts to two-thirds of the whole, in either way, while they are unrepreſented in our legiſlature? It is true, there is a compelling power in government—But tax-gatherers themſelves have contracted ſo much of the ſpirit of the peace, that they revolt at the idea of ſeizing property for taxes. Beſides, every one knows how eaſy it is to delay for years the payment of taxes, without refuſing them; and yet theſe delays materially affect the credit and intereſt of the ſtate.

Again. The exigencies of the ſtate have been ſaid to require paper money. To introduce this money into general circulation, and to ſupport its credit, the concurrence of every member of the ſtate, who handles money, is abſolutely neceſſary. Now, the non-jurors compoſe a large proportion of the merchants, millers and traders of the ſtate, who, it is well known, are that body of people who give money its greateſt circulation. Can it be expected, that theſe men will receive this money? Can it be expected, that they will concur to relieve the diſtreſſes of men who enſlave them, or keep up the credit of a government, in which they have no intereſt? If they do—they muſt be more, or leſs, than men.

The duties of the war have nearly worn out the jurors. It is high time to call upon every citizen of the ſtate, who is qualified by education or virtue, to bear his part of the drudgery of government. While the jurors are ſerving their country in the Aſſembly, upon juries, and in all the offices connected with the collection of taxes, the ſupport of the poor, and the care of the public roads, the non-jurors are engaged in the purſuits of private intereſt, and amaſſing wealth, the weight of which can never, in their preſent circumſtances, be thrown into the ſcale of government. It becomes us to conſider what the conſequences may be, of their throwing it into the ſcale that is *oppoſed* to our government.

Every body complains of the difficulty of borrowing money at the legal intereſt. The Bank has been accuſed of being the cauſe of this difficulty, but without foundation; for the difficulty was the ſame as it is at preſent before the inſtitution of the Bank. The true cauſe of this difficulty is to be ſought for in the teſt-law. The principal part of the ſpecie of the ſtate is in the hands of non-jurors; for they poſſeſs two thirds, or perhaps more, of the *productive* property of Pennſylvania. Now, can it be expected that theſe men will lend money upon intereſt, when they have no ſhare in our government, when they have no vote to protect them againſt the operation of a tender law, and no ſecurity againſt being precluded from recovering their debts by the ordinary courſe of juſtice? I am not ſurprized at ſome of theſe people having lately remitted their caſh to Europe, and lodged it there, at an intereſt *below* the legal intereſt of our ſtate.

Every view we can take of the teſt-law, ſerves only to increaſe our apprehenſions from it to the liberties and proſperity of Pennſylvania.

I ſhould like to believe that human nature was improving, from the lights which religion, ſcience, and the principles of liberty, have diffuſed over the world. But I am afraid that mankind, in different ages, only change their vices and follies. In vain do we boaſt of the toleration of all religious ſects in our government, while we perſecute for *opinions* in politics. The ſame ſpirit which excludes theſe ſects from the privileges of citizens, would probably revive the days of Archbiſhop Laud among us, if religious tenets were equal obſtacles to the power of the ſtate, with the reviſion of the teſt-law.

But I will go further.—The principal part of the non-jurors are Quakers, Menoniſts, Swingfielders and Moravians, all of whom are *principled* againſt war. The teſt-law, in its preſent form, therefore, is an invaſion of the rights of conſcience, and a direct act of perſecution for conſcience ſake. It is a violation of the ſecond article of the Bill of Rights, which ſays—"Nor can any man, "who acknowledges the being of a God, be juſtly de-"prived of any *civil right* as a citizen, on account of his "religious ſentiments, or peculiar mode of religious wor-"ſhip."

I know it has been ſaid, that many of theſe people were tories during the war. If they were after the paſſing of the law, I ſhould not have been ſurprized at it. For as they ſaw ſlavery before them in the journals of Pennſylvania, as well as in the records of the Britiſh Parliament, I do not wonder that they preferred foreign to domeſtic tyrants.

But I deny that this was the caſe. I believe that a greater proportion of whigs are to be found among them, than of tories. A great majority of them were neutrals, and ſome of theſe ſo extremely ignorant of the nature of the controverſy, and of the events of the war, as to enquire, when they heard of the victories or defeats of our Generals, "to which ſide they belonged." Compare the conduct of our non-jurors with the conduct of the tories in our ſiſter ſtates. Have we ever heard of a ſingle inſurrection among them? Did thoſe of them, who remained in Philadelphia in the year 1777 and 8, addreſs the commanding officers of the Britiſh army? What proportion of new levies did they draw from our populous ſtate? While New-Jerſey furniſhed them with ſix regiments, and North-Carolina lent them one third of their ſtate, they were never able to muſter more than 120 recruits in Pennſylvania. The ſpirit of the non-jurors was hoſtile to nothing but war. They opened their houſes alike to the officers of the Britiſh and American armies. Their agriculture fed our army, their taxes were at all times two-thirds of the whole contributions of Pennſylvania, and their arts furniſhed a large proportion of thoſe manufactures which cloathed our ſoldiers. In a temple ſo glorious as the fabric of liberty, erected by means of the late war, the moſt trifling ſervice performed to the building ſhould not be forgotten. If thanks are not due, certainly toleration is, to every man who ploughed a furrow, or ſhod a horſe, for the benefit of the American army.

How diſhonorable to Pennſylvania, after comparing the conduct of our non-jurors with the conduct of the tories in our ſiſter ſtates, that Pennſylvania is the only ſtate in the union that has not reviſed or repealed her teſt-laws! Even in North and South-Carolina, where many of the tories carried arms, the whigs have ſhewed the magnanimity of conqueſt, as well as the ſpirit of liberty and wiſe government, by admitting every man to equal privileges in their ſtates.

The Quakers were the original inhabitants of Pennſylvania. They encountered all the hardſhips of ſettling on bare creation. They diſcovered a new art of ſubduing ſavages, by the integrity of their intercourſe with them. To their wiſdom, induſtry and benevolence, Pennſylvania, for half a century, owed all her fame and happineſs. Look at the charter compoſed by the founder of the province, and examine the laws that were paſſed by the Quakers, while they poſſeſſed all the power of Pennſylvania. In neither of them is a ſingle article or ſection to be found, which abridges any man of the rights of conſcience. The power and offices of the province were open alike to men of every nation and ſect, with themſelves. When Maſſachuſetts-Bay refuſed to permit a crew of diſtreſſed Iriſh emigrants even to land upon her ſhores, Pennſylvania opened her arms to receive them. When a body of Germans met with unexpected diſappointments, after landing in New-York, the Quakers gave them protection, and thus afforded encouragement for thouſands of their countrymen to follow them to this land of liberty. Humanity would drop a tear, if the ſucceſſors or deſcendants of theſe men ſhould be found to be among the moſt violent in oppoſing the reviſion of the teſt-law, and thereby of reſtoring the Quakers to the dignity and happineſs of freemen—But further,—ſuppoſe we ſhould diſcover a great proportion of thoſe people, who are oppoſed to the reviſion of the teſt-law, to have alternately ſworn allegiance to King George, and the ſtate of Pennſylvania, according as the arms of the one or the other prevailed during the late war. I am able to produce a liſt of the names of theſe people, and of the days on which they were transferred, backwards and forwards, to their different maſters. Do you think, my friends, to cancel your guilt in theſe tranſactions, by perſecuting the non-jurors? They certainly acted an honeſt part, compared with the part you have acted. They deceived neither party. America never counted them among the number of the militia, nor did General Howe ever tranſmit their names to the Secretary of State, as converts from rebellion to royalty.

[*To be continued*]

NEW-YORK, June 10.

Heaven, ſays a correſpondent, hath heard our prayers---overthrew the tyrant---and crowned us with independence and peace. Our political career is glorioufly begun, but it is only begun, and if we neglect the neceſſary means to complete it, we may yet looſe all that our blood and treaſure have won, and ſink into ruin.---We ſee and feel our ſituation, and the old tyrant, mother Britain, is goading us, and ſhall we not act with energy? If we mean to be a nation, this is the moment to determine, and to execute.---What avails our laboured ſpeeches in the Legiſlative Aſſembly, while the national honour is expiring, for want of power and energy in continental government.---Britain means to depreciate us in the eyes of the world, and is active to make us a dependant, contemptible people; and ſhe will effect her purpoſe, unleſs we immeditely form and execute plans to ſupport public credit. Where ever we turn our eyes, we ſee approching ruin; government weak, trade declining, debts increaſing! Our political ſituation is like that of a ſhip at ſea, the wind fair, her bottom ſound, and nothing wanting but a pilot and ſome good men to hand the ſails:---And ſhall we play the game of folly, until our political ſhip drives on the rocks of tyranny, or founders in the quick-ſands of anarchy! Let us look for men of wiſdom and energy, who are for national meaſures, and give them a place in government, and ſupport them in office, then may we hope to ſee our nation flouriſh.

Another correſpondent obſerves, that the preſent time is the grand æra to eſtabliſh the moſt eſſential concerns to theſe ſtates. We now have to plan ſuch meaſures as will effectually fruſtrate the deſigns of a nation, whom we have ſhaken off, but who are ſtill wiſhing our ruin; we muſt therefore begin this important buſineſs, by throwing aſide all party views, all prejudiced ideas, all ſmall local conſiderations and join in one general principal to promote the public welfare. The late ſyſtem purſued by Britain with reſpect to our trade, will greatly diſtreſs our commerce, unleſs checked by ſimilar duties and prohibitions on our part. We have inſenſibly been hurrying ourſelves into a connection with them, while they have aſtrenuouſly been proſecuting meaſures to embarraſs us, in the diſcharge of thoſe debts we have been wantonly contracting. With folded arms we have permitted every indulgence to their veſſels, and have peaceably ſuffered their merchants to purſue a Britiſh commerce among us, without any reſtriction, extra duties, or hindrance whatever.

June 13. By a gentleman lately arrived from the Weſt-Indies we are informed, that at St. Chriſtophers, they had ſeized a ſhip, brig and another veſſel, the property of the citizens of the United States, who were diſpoſing of their cargoes at that port.

Extract of a letter dated London, April 5, 1785.

"Report ſays there will be a partial change in Adminiſtration. The reform of the repreſentation in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, and the Iriſh buſineſs, will determine it.---The Marquis of Lanſdown, (late Lord Shelburne) will come in; may the report be falſe and ill grounded, is *all* I will ſay; if he ſhould come in, Pitt muſt fill ſome of the important offices; his ambition has, for ſome time paſt, I have reaſon to believe, prevented the Marquis from coming forward. Pitt's maxim is *aut Cæſar aut Nullus*, and here the Marquis can match him. I do not know how they will chime together, neither will he be eaſily brought to yield the ſupreme direction of the helm to the other, as both wiſh to play the firſt fiddle.

"No treaty of commerce with America this year---The intercourſe bill with America for another year is paſſed.---A war with the Emperor and the Dutch, more than ever probable; this will embroil the greateſt part of Europe.---The proſpect of the confiſcated Americans are better, as to ſomething being done for them this ſeſſion; Parliament having promiſed to include the claimants in the budget.

"General Haldimand will return to the government of Quebec, rather than Colonel Carleton, principally for the following reaſon: Adminiſtration, ſome years ſince, granted him a ſinecure, as nominal Inſpector of the forts and garriſons in the Weſt-Indies; the ſalary of this appointment, ſince the adoption of œconomical meaſures, merges in the ſuperior one of Quebec, and, in order to ſave that ſum to the nation, the Miniſtry have reſolved to ſend General Haldimand out again.---Indeed he is one of the beſt officers the crown has to employ."

Among the ſeveral characters in ſociety, there are none more uſeful and valuable than the HUSBANDMAN;---by his labour and induſtry the deſert wilderneſs becomes a fruitful field, and the bleſſings of Heaven are diffuſed throughout the land---hence we receive bread, that ſtaff of life, with milk and honey to give us a healthy and chearful countenance. It muſt be pleaſing then to be informed that from a conviction of the importance of agriculture to every well regulated government, they have inſtituted a ſociety at Philadelphia for its improvement. Many ſocieties of this kind in Europe, have produced great and good effects, and we cannot but hope that the like will be experienced in America.

In ſeveral parts of the continent the GERMANS, in a particular manner, have diſtinguiſhed themſelves, as able and ſkilful huſbandmen; and whoever rides through Lancaſter, and other counties of Pennſylvania, will ſee many of their farms in a high ſtate of cultivation.---Indeed theſe people have proved themſelves to be moſt valuable ſettlers, their honeſt induſtry hath not been exceeded, and if we take a view of them, even in their own country, we ſhall have reaſon to eſteem them for their many excellent qualities.

To the GERMANS we are indebted for the invention of clocks, printing, and the compaſs, and they reſtored muſic, and found out various muſical inſtruments. We muſt acknowledge our obligations to them alſo for chariots, laying of colours with oil, working of pictures in glaſs, making worſted, ſtays, tapeſtry and many other pieces of manufactory and mechaniſm, in which they excel: And we ſee them now poliſhing their language, publiſhing valuable works both in natural philoſophy and poetry, contending with the other nations of Europe for the palm of literature. In ſhort, they are an induſtrious, ingenious, inventive people, without that malignity of nature, ſo diſgraceful to ſome of the human race.

On *FRIDAY* next,

Preciſely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

AMOS WICKERSHAM,

In Second-ſtreet, the corner of Coomb's alley, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, has for ſale,

MADEIRA,
Liſbon,
Teneriffe,
Fyal, and
Port } Wines.
Claret and Port in bottles,
Jamaica Spirit,
Weſt-India and Philadelphia Rum,
Loaf and Muſcovado Sugars,
Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea Teas,
Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves and Mace,
Pepper, Alſpice,
Ginger, Snuff,
London bottled Porter,
Sweet Oil,
Holland Cheeſe,
Rice, Indigo,

And ſundry other articles in the Grocery way.

Where ſtrangers and others, going to ſea, may be furniſhed with ſtores, and depend on being ſupplied with fidelity and care.

June 14, 1785. ¶ 6 w.

THE creditors of CHARLES READ, Eſq; the elder, late of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, duly atteſted, to the ſubſcribers, on or before the 15th of the 7th Month (July) next, that a dividend of ſome monies depoſited in their hands by the Truſtees of ſaid deceaſed's eſtate may be then made. Thoſe who have not already furniſhed their accounts, omitting to render them by that time, will be excluded from this dividend. Philad. 6th Month 14, 1785.

§ THOMAS, SAMUEL & MIERS FISHER.

IF JOHN SHOTWELL, junior, who lately went from the Scotch Plains, in Eaſt-Jerſey, will return to his friends there, he will hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage, or if any perſon will give information of him to the ſubſcriber, at the Scotch Plains, or to DAVID BACON, in Philadelphia, they ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their trouble. He is about 26 years old, ſmall ſized, middling thick ſet, freſh complexion, dark hair; has an impediment in his ſpeech. When he left the Plains, he took with him only his common wearing apparel, a mixed bath coating coat and veſt, and homeſpun trowſers.

June 10, 1785. 6 w. JOHN SMITH SHOTWELL.

WHEREAS a certain THOMAS CROSLAND, Schoolmaſter, died inteſtate, at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Skippack and Perkioming, in Montgomery county, about 22 miles from the city, and left ſome property more than would pay his juſt debts and funeral expences, which remains in the hands of the ſubſcriber. And as it is ſaid he had a wife in this or ſome of the neighbouring ſtates, this public notice is given, that if ſhe or ſuch other heirs as he hath left, will apply as above, and make the proper and neceſſary proofs, they may receive the ſame. HARMON UMSTAT, Adminiſtrator. †

BOSTON, *June* 2.

MESSRS. ADAMS AND NOURSE,

At the following INSTRUCTIONS, *drawn up for the Repreſentatives, and adopted by the inhabitants of this town, were* not forbid *being publiſhed, a correſpondent would be pleaſed to ſee them in your next paper.*

To the Honorable JOHN HANCOCK, Eſquire, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is from no diſtruſt either of your zeal or abilities, that we have thought proper to give you our ſentiments and inſtructions on *ſome* of the *many* important objects which muſt arreſt your attention, in the approaching Aſſembly of the ſtate: On the other hand, we are fully perſuaded, that no exertions on your part will be wanting, to promote the true intereſt of *this* town, as well as that of the community at large; but, at ſo important a *period*, we wiſh to afford you our ſupport and aſſiſtance, under the thorough conviction, that nothing ſhort of our *united* efforts can perfect, or ſecure, the bleſſings of peace and independence.

During the dangers and calamities of war, we were led naturally to expect, that the return of peace would have brought with it proſperity, as well as ſafety: Depending on this, too much has been left to the uncertainty of chance, where the wiſdom of the laws, or the obligations of treaty, might have been applied with advantage. To this unfortunate *ſyſtem* of *defect* in the *public conduct*, it has been owing, that the greateſt part of our circulating medium has been exchanged for Britiſh luxuries;---that our trade has been ſo unequal and unproductive,----and that moſt of the *means* of *remittance*, whether *direct* or *circuitous*, have been either clogged by alien taxes and reſtrictions, or elſe totally excluded in foreign ports:----And in addition to this, we find the agents and factors of *Britiſh* merchants aſſiduouſly gleaning the remains of our money, and threatening a monopoly of the whole trade. Thus, between the artifice of foreign individuals, and the policy of their government, are our citizens impoveriſhed, and the country moſt eſſentially injured.

If theſe were the only difficulties that demanded your attention, our complaints would be *leſs urgent*; but our carrying trade, that great nurſery of ſeamen, and one of the principal ſources of national ſtrength and opulence, is menaced with annihilation! With *ample internal* reſources to place it on a reſpectable footing, we have, with the moſt paſſive indifference, ſeen the ſhips of other countries, but of the Britiſh in particular, crouding our ports, with all the advantages of our own, at the ſame time that the navigation of theſe ſtates is in their harbours either reſtrained or ſubjected to the ſevereſt exactions.

As the *encouragement* and *protection* of our fiſheries are objects of primary concern, we are alarmed at finding the induſtrious and hardy ſeamen of this commonwealth decoyed into the Britiſh ſervice, and contributing to erect a rival eſtabliſhment on the ruin of our whole fiſhery.

We moſt earneſtly wiſh to ſee the internal trade of the *ſeveral ſtates* in the union fixed and confirmed on principles of the *moſt perfect equality*. By ſuch policy, one great cauſe of *jealouſy* and *diſſention* will be removed: And it is, under God, on the harmony and coincidence of the ſeveral parts of our confederacy, that the general happineſs and ſecurity muſt depend.

In a country, gentlemen, where the *real* wants of the inhabitants may be generally ſupplied by *their own* induſtry, we are anxious to turn the attention of government to the encouragement of *agriculture*, and to the preſent reduced ſtate of many of our *manufactures*; the relief and protection of which are objects of the moſt extenſive *utility*.

The ſtate of public credit alſo, on every principle, demands the cloſeſt application.---When an appropriated revenue, derived from the *commodities* and *luxuries* of other countries, might have preſerved and perpetuated our *national faith*, an almoſt total neglect of this ſalutary expedient has already been productive of injury and diſhonour to the government, and of diſtreſs and oppreſſion to the public creditors:---Policy, as well as juſtice, then, unite to demonſtrate the neceſſity of ſome permanent and *national eſtabliſhment* on this important ſubject.-----When thus engaged, gentlemen, you cannot fail to recollect, that, as œconomy in our private expenditures is one of the cardinal virtues of a republic, the prevalence of luxury and diſſipation ſhould be watched throughout the commonwealth, and by progreſſive exciſes be rendered tributary to the ſtate.

But, gentlemen, while we recommend theſe circumſtances to your notice,---and while we contemplate *ſome* among the *numerous* difficulties of our *preſent ſituation*, we look in vain for a power in government adequate to *their* removal: For it is *politically* impoſſible, circumſtanced as we now are, from our different *views* and local *attachments*, that there ſhould be either concert or deciſion on many *great* and *national* queſtions, as the meaſures of any *ſingle ſtate* will probably be oppoſed and defeated by *thoſe* of its *neighbours*, till at length the fabric of our confederacy, by internal diſſention, may be convulſed and ſubverted.

To correct theſe evils, and to add *dignity* and *efficiency* to the *fœderal government*, your conſtituents are anxiouſly ſolicitous to ſee the Congreſs inveſted with power competent to our *common neceſſities*; to a due *regulation* of our *commerce*; and to the adjuſtment and diſcharge of the *public debt*; and in order to this, we enjoin upon you, to exert your utmoſt influence with the Legiſlature to *requeſt* the Supreme Executive * forthwith to open a correſpondence with the Supreme Executive of each and every other ſtate, to *concert* the *means* of *national unanimity* and *exertion*; for, it is from *their* influence that we have derived our freedom; and it is to *them* alone that we *muſt* be indebted for the improvement and extenſion of its bleſſings.

* *In the original draught, a committee of correſpondence of the two Houſes, acting under the authority of the Legiſlature and amenable to it, was recommended, but, after ſome debate, was thrown out in favour of the paragraph, as it now ſtands. One of our delegates, now in Congreſs, feelingly laments the want of power in Congreſs to place the trade of the continent on a proper footing.----We periſh for want of information as to the deſigns and intereſts of the other ſtates; and it is of indiſpenſible conſequence that ſome ſtate ſhould begin the correſpondence.*

The Honorable the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives having by meſſage ſignified to his Excellency the Governor, that they were ready to receive any communications he might be pleaſed to make to them; and the previous circumſtances being ſettled, his Excellency met them laſt Tueſday at the State-Houſe, in General Aſſembly, and made to them the following ſpeech:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I CANNOT on this occaſion but expreſs my warmeſt acknowledgments for the honor you have conferred, by appointing me "The Supreme Executive Magiſtrate" of this commonwealth. This proof of your confidence in me, the ſtrongeſt in your power to give, affords me the greater ſatisfaction, as it was the reſult of your own judgment, uninfluenced by any ſolicitations on my part, a circumſtance which, if any thing could, muſt add to the obligation I feel myſelf under, to render the commonwealth the beſt ſervices in my power.

I wiſh my abilities, and in particular my health, were more equal to the arduous work aſſigned me. Such as they are, they ſhall be devoted to that work; and in the executing of it, you will permit me to expect, what I am perſuaded your patriotiſm will readily induce you to afford---your beſt aid and ſupport; that the great end of government, the good of the people, may moſt effectually be promoted and ſecured.

As our conſtitution of government delineates the general duty of thoſe who have the adminiſtration of it, it is incumbent on me, upon this occaſion, to declare, that it ſhall be the ſtandard by which my public conduct ſhall be regulated. If however, any deviation from it ſhould on my part take place, which I aſſure you ſhall not be a voluntary one, your intimation of it, which I am perſuaded would be conſiſtent with the moſt perfect candour, will be received with real ſatisfaction, and ſhall correct the error.

When the conſtitution was accepted by the good people of the commonwealth, they doubtleſs thought it a very good one. But good as the conſtitution is, the benefit to be derived from it muſt depend in a great meaſure on themſelves, by their adherence to the principles of it, and by a correſpondent conduct, or a due obedience to its laws. They have given the cleareſt proof of their diſpoſition to ſupport it; and this day evinces *that* diſpoſition, by our aſſembling here in conſequence of their obſervance of it. They muſt therefore be highly diſpleaſed to ſee any infringements made upon, or any meaſures propoſed or taken, that have a tendency to ſubvert it; eſpecially as ſo much of their blood and wealth have been expended to put them in a ſituation to obtain it.

To prevent thoſe infringements in future, and to counteract ſuch meaſures, it will be the duty of the executive department to apply the whole weight of their influence.

The ſtate of our foreign trade, which has given ſo general an uneaſineſs, and the operation of which, through the extravagant importations and uſe of foreign manufactures, has occaſioned ſo large a balance againſt us, demands a ſerious conſideration.

To ſatisfy that balance our money is exported; which, with all the means of remittance at preſent in our power, falls very ſhort of a ſufficiency.

Thoſe means, which have been greatly leſſened by the war, are gradually enlarging; but they cannot ſoon increaſe to their former amplitude, ſo long as Britain and other nations continue the commercial ſyſtems they have adopted ſince the war. Thoſe nations have an undoubted right to regulate their trade with us, and to admit into their ports, on their own terms, the veſſels and cargoes that go from the United States, or to refuſe an admittance; their own intereſt, or their ſenſe of it, being the only principle to dictate thoſe regulations, where no treaty of commerce is ſubſiſting.

The United States have the ſame right; and can, and ought to regulate their foreign trade on the ſame principle: But it is a misfortune, that Congreſs have not yet been authoriſed for that purpoſe by all the ſtates. If there be any thing wanting on the part of this ſtate to complete that authority, it lies with you, gentlemen, to bring it forward and mature it; and until Congreſs ſhall ordain the neceſſary regulations, you will pleaſe to conſider what further is needful to be done on our part, to remedy the evils, of which the merchant, the tradeſman and manufacturer, and indeed every other deſcription of perſons among us, ſo juſtly complain.

Thoſe evils, ſo far as they ariſe from the contracted ſyſtem adopted by Britain, will be felt by herſelf; for it not only abridges the means of paying the great balance due to her, but muſt neceſſarily leſſen the future demand for her manufactures; in conſequence of which it may be expected, that her merchants and manufacturers, when they ſhall fully experience thoſe effects, of which they already are ſenſible, will petition their Parliament to take off the duties and reſtraints, to which the new regulations have ſubjected the American trade.

Though we feel a preſent inconvenience from thoſe regulations, they will eventually produce a happy effect, by leſſening our uſe of Britiſh commodities, moſt of which are ſuperfluous and unneceſſary, and compelling us to adopt a plan of frugality and œconomy, the want of which is the principal ſource of our difficulties.

Lately emerged from a bloody and expenſive war,---a heavy debt upon us in conſequence of it,---our finances deranged, and our credit to re-eſtabliſh, it will require time to remove thoſe difficulties. The removal of them muſt be effected in the ſame way a prudent individual, in like circumſtances, would adopt; by retrenching unneceſſary expences, adopting a ſtrict œconomy, providing means of leſſening his debt, duly paying the intereſt of it, and manifeſting to his creditors and to the world, that in all his tranſactions he is guided by the principles of honour and ſtrict honeſty. In this way, and this only, public credit can be maintained or reſtored; and when government, by an undeviating adherence to thoſe principles, ſhall have firmly eſtabliſhed it, they will have the ſatisfaction to ſee, that they can obtain loans in preference to all borrowers whatever. In ſuch credit was the government by a ſteady adherence to thoſe principles, that for many years prior to the late war, they could command money on loan to a far greater amount than the public neceſſities required.

When that time ſhall again arrive, our public difficulties, ariſing from the preſent ſtate of our finances, will be at an end. To haſten it is my duty and wiſh, and ſhall be the object of my earneſt endeavour. For that purpoſe, if I am not miſtaken, a fund may be eſtabliſhed for the regular payment of a conſiderable part of the intereſt of the public debt. This fund, with other funds that may poſſibly be deviſed, may within a reaſonable time greatly leſſen that debt, and finally diſcharge it. What will ſerve to recommend it, if it ſhould meet with your approbation, is, that it will not be burthenſome to the people, and that moſt of them will be able to pay their proportion of it with certainty and punctuality. On this ſubject, gentlemen, I ſhall ſend you a particular meſſage.

It is of great importance, and the happineſs of the United States depends upon it, that Congreſs ſhould be veſted with all the powers neceſſary to preſerve the union, to manage the general concerns of it, and ſecure and promote its common intereſt. *That* intereſt, ſo far as it is dependent on a commercial intercourſe with foreign nations, the confederation does not ſufficiently provide for; and this State, and the United States in general, are now experiencing, by the operation of their trade with ſome of thoſe nations, particularly Great-Britain, the want of ſuch a proviſion.

This deficiency of power may be the reſult of a juſt principle, a caution to preſerve to each State all the powers not neceſſary to be delegated: With reſpect to which, as there was room for a variety of opinions concerning them, they could not all be certainly known at the time of forming the confederation. Experience, however, has ſhewn the neceſſity of delegating to Congreſs further powers; which, on the ſame principle of caution, might be limited to a certain time, and afterwards continued, or altered, at the pleaſure of the United States.

This matter, gentlemen, merits your attention; and if you think that Congreſs ſhould be veſted with ampler powers, and that ſpecial delegates from the ſtates ſhould be convened to ſettle and define them, you will take the neceſſary meaſures for obtaining ſuch a Convention or Congreſs, whoſe agreement, when confirmed by the States, would aſcertain thoſe powers.

The ſtate of the treaſury, and of the public debt, as ſoon as it ſhall be prepared by the Treaſurer, I ſhall lay before you, with ſuch obſervations as ſhall occur to me upon the ſubject. There are other matters, which I ſhall alſo lay before you by meſſage.

In the mean time, gentlemen, be aſſured, that in every meaſure you ſhall adopt, contributive to the public happineſs, my duty and inclination will lead me to concur with you. And as that happineſs ſo eſſentially depends on internal peace and mutual confidence among ourſelves, it ſhall be my endeavour to cultivate them univerſally; eſpecially in and with the General Court.

To that point, if all our views are uniformly and conſcientiouſly directed, we cannot fail, with the bleſſing of Heaven, to obtain it. But on the other hand, as the effect muſt follow from its cauſe, a contrary conduct will be productive of public infelicity.

It depends on ourſelves, and particularly on the principles, which ſhall guide the tranſactions of the General Court, whether we ſhall be a happy or an unhappy people.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

Council-Chamber, May 31, 1785.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 15.

From Wilmington, in New-Caſtle county, Delaware ſtate, we learn, that on Saturday, May 28, divine ſervice was performed in the new Baptiſt Meeting-houſe in that borough. The Meeting was opened at noon with prayer by ſeveral of the miniſters preſent, a pſalm and hymn ſuitable to the occaſion were ſung.

In the afternoon they met again: After prayer and ſinging, a ſermon ſuitable to the occaſion was preached, from John iv. 24, "God is a ſpirit, and they that worſhip him, muſt worſhip him in ſpirit and in truth."

The day following there was a large and attentive audience both at the morning and evening ſervice, after which a collection was made, towards finiſhing the building. All ranks and characters of people expreſſed their ſatisfaction on this occaſion, and every denomination of people united in returning thanks to Almighty God, for enabling thoſe concerned thus far to proſecute their pious intention, and for diſpoſing a number of people, unconnected with the ſociety, to contribute ſo generouſly to an inſtitution which promiſes to be of great public utility.

Sine our laſt arrived the ſhip Alexander, Capt. Ritchie, in 44 days from Glaſgow:---In which veſſel came paſſengers, the Rev. Dr. Niſbett and family; the Rev. Mr. Thompſon and lady; the Rev. Mr. Adiſon; Dr. Lake and family; Mr. Roſs and his lady, formerly Miſs Watſon, of this city; Mrs. Clarke; Mrs. Dobſon; Mrs. Taylor; and Meſſrs. Smart, Rankin and Breedin; with about 100 other paſſengers, who are all in good health and ſpirits. The Alexander will ſhortly return to Glaſgow.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated March 23, *to a merchant in London.*

"The probability of ſurrendering the Scheldt to the Emperor is truly farcical; we might with equal policy ſurrender to him Amſterdam and Rotterdam; for of what ſervice would theſe great commercial towns be to us, if the navigation of the Scheldt was opened, which would of courſe bring back the trade to Antwerp, and render it again the firſt trading town in Europe?

"We muſt be reduced to the laſt extremity before ſuch a ſurrender can even enter the heads of the moſt weak and cowardly among us. Joſeph muſt wreſt it from us by arms, if ever he becomes ſovereign of its ſtream; and by arms it is more than probable he will be moſt forcibly reſiſted.

"Six regiments have received orders to march immediately for Reignland, where they will be reinforced in a few days with more. Other troops have alſo orders to begin their march for Maeſtricht, in order to ſtrengthen that town; and the officers belonging to their arſenal are preparing ſeveral thouſand ſtand of arms for our infantry, and accoutrements for one thouſand cavalry. All theſe preparations do not ſeem to indicate the paſſiveneſs of our countrymen. We do not entirely depend upon the aſſiſtance to be given us by the French; ſome we expect from you. What will become of your ſtaple trade, if the commodious harbour of Antwerp is opened? You ſurely do not forget by what means the art of making woollen cloths was firſt imported into your country in 1420.

"Had it not been for the perſecutions of the manufacturers in that branch by the Duke of Alva, you would not have had the artiſts emigrate from Flanders and Brabant, to the enriching of your country. Under the Emperor there is no perſecution: He is bent on forwarding the intereſts of his ſubjects; and the great encouragement he is giving to trade, you may be certain will not be neglected by them. The inhabitants of Auſtrian Brabant will feed large flocks in their fertile vallies, and render their woollen manufacture at leaſt a formidable rival to yours, if they do not in time entirely ruin it."

The refugees in Nova-Scotia, it is poſitively ſaid, have made encroachments in the province of Main, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and that they have formed ſettlements at leaſt twenty miles within the boundaries of that ſtate.

The inhabitants of the province of Main, like thoſe on the weſtern waters, are panting for a ſeparate independence and ceſſion of territory,---which, from the unwieldineſs of many of our preſent governments, and too great an extent of dominion, muſt ſooner or later take place.

Vermont has long been viewed and conſidered as an independent ſtate; and when it is for the intereſt and happineſs of the people, for which all governments are or ought to be formed and inſtituted, no good reaſon can be aſſigned why new ſtates and empires ſhould not ariſe and branch out from old ones.

On Wedneſday, the firſt inſtant, the following melancholy accident happened at the paper-mill of Mr. Simon Steddikorn, near this city: A young man, named Benjamin Andrews, being employed to do ſome work about the paper-preſs, the ketch unfortunately broke, and the bar ſtruck him in the forehead, with ſuch violence, that it fractured his ſkull, and he expired in the prime of life, on the Monday following.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, *for November* 1782.

Deſcription of a Monument erected in Weſtminſter Abbey, for Major JOHN ANDRE, *deſigned by* ROBERT ADAM, *Eſq; Architect, and executed in Statuary Marble by Mr.* P. M. VAN GELDER, *Sculptor.*

THIS Monument is compoſed of a Sarcophagus, elevated on a pedeſtal, upon the pannel of which is engraved the following inſcription:

Sacred to the Memory
of Major JOHN ANDRE,
Who, raiſed by his Merit, at an early Period of
his Life, to the Rank of Adjutant General
of the Britiſh Forces in America, and
employed in an important but hazardous Enterpriſe, fell a Sacrifice to his
Zeal for his King and Country
on the 2d of October, 1780,
aged 29, univerſally beloved and eſteemed by
the Army in which
he ſerved, and lamented even by
his Foes,
His Gracious Sovereign KING GEORGE III. has
cauſed this Monument to be erected.

On the front of the Sarcophagus, General Waſhington is repreſented in his tent, at the moment when he had received the report of the court-martial held on Major Andre; at the ſame time a flag of truce arrived from the Britiſh army, with a letter for General Waſhington, to treat for the Major's life. But the fatal ſentence being already paſſed, the flag was ſent back without the hoped for clemency in his favour. Major Andre received his condemnation with that fortitude and reſolution which had always marked his character, and is repreſented going, with unſhaken ſpirit, to meet his doom.

On the top of the Sarcophagus, a figure of Britannia, reclined, laments the premature fate of ſo gallant an officer. The Britiſh lion too ſeems inſtinctively to mourn his untimely death.

SAMUEL PLEASANTS

Has removed his STORE to Cheſnut-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Bank, where he has for SALE,

A freſh Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from Europe. ſaw

Philadelphia, June 6, 1785.

GRAND LODGE.

THE Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania will meet at their Room, in Lodge-Alley, on MONDAY, the 20th Instant, at Ten o'Clock, A. M. at which Time and Place the Officers of the several Lodges, under this Jurisdiction, are requested punctually to attend.

By Order of the R. W. Grand Master,
JOSEPH HOWELL, jun. G. Secretary.

Jonathan, Rumford & Abijah Dawes,
Have for SALE, at their STORE, in Water-street, near the Old Ferry,

A Quantity of ANTIGUA RUM,

Also, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. common and fine drawn Nails, 11 by 9, and 10 by 8 Window Glass,
Sad Irons, English Scythes, Twine and Sail Duck. §

To be SOLD at private Sale,

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of John Reynell, deceased, his late MANSION HOUSE and LOT, situate at the corner of Front and Walnut-streets.

THE House is about fifty feet upon Front and forty-two feet upon Walnut-street, is three stories high, has four large rooms on a floor, and three ceiled rooms in the garret, the entries and stair-case are very convenient, and the cellars under the whole are large, the partition walls are of nine inch brick to the garret floor, which is a great security against fire: There is a piazza and large kitchen adjoining, with a vault and cellar under both, over the kitchen are two ceiled rooms, and a pump of good water at the door: The yard is convenient and paved, under it are two vaults, supposed to contain about thirty cords of wood. At a corner of the lot (detached from the other buildings) is a brick tenement, fit for an office, or small family to live in. The whole lot whereon these improvements are, is about fifty feet six inches on Front, and ninety-six feet on Walnut-street. The house is well situated for health, and perhaps not exceeded by any for business in the city. For terms apply to

JOSHUA HOWELL,
June 6, 1785. SAMUEL COATES, or } Executors.
§ JOSEPH PASCHAL,

All persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN REYNELL, deceased, are again requested to make payment to the above Executors.

IMPORTED AND SOLD BY

RICHARD WELLS,

At his Store in Third-street, between Arch and Market-streets,

FORGE hammers, smiths anvils and vizes, nails, sprigs, and screws of all sorts, carpenters, smiths, coopers, saddlers, curriers and bricklayers tools, cabinet ware, and saddlery, brass caps for wheels, harness buckles, and glass rollers, spring curtain barrels and other coach makers ware, oil stones and fish skins, locks, hinges and bolts, spades and shovels, andirons, bake-irons, flat-irons, frying-pans, grid-irons, shovel and tongs, kitchen jacks and jack chains, bellows, copper and iron tea-kettles, copper coffee-pots, fire-steels, japanned, steel and silvered snuffers and candlesticks, japanned trays, waiters and bread baskets, cork screws, butchers and cork screw steels, knives and forks, cutteaus, penknives and ink-pots, air vents and brass cocks, brass cloak-pins, hooks, rings, knobs and curtain rings, curry-combs and brushes, painters, hearth, house and cloath brushes, large and small scale-beams, with and without dishes, steelyards, money scales and weights, paints ground in oil, &c. &c. t. b. c. t. f.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY last night from Cornwall Furnace, Lancaster county, an Irish Servant, named ROBERT EARLEY, about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, round shouldered, much pitted with the small-pox, grey eyes and black hair. Had on and took with him, a coarse grey upper jacket, under ditto, a new pair tow linen trowsers, one pair ditto, partly wore, an old felt hat, and old shoes. It is supposed he will forge a pass, and pretend to be a schoolmaster. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by ¶ CURTIS GRUBB.

May 30, 1785.

York county, May 27, 1785.

IN pursuance of the Acts of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, will be exposed to SALE, on Wednesday, the 31st day of August next, at the COURT-HOUSE in York-Town, 20 Acres of LAND, situate, lying and being in Mount-Pleasant township, in the county of York aforesaid, it being part of a larger tract of 360 Acres, late the property of Edward Haggen, deceased, and sold for arrears of taxes, by

WILLIAM COCHRAN,
BENJAMIN TYSON, } Commissioners.
† MICHAEL HAHN,

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, in Perkiomen and Skippack townships, Montgomery county, on the night of the 24th of April last, a black HORSE, between 5 and 6 years old, near 15 hands high, has a star in his forehead and a small snip, some saddle-marks, has also a small lump on one of his ribs, supposed to be on the right side, which may be plainly felt, a long switch tail, paces a little, trots and canters well. Any person securing the thief and horse, so that the owner may get his horse again, shall have the above reward upon conviction of the thief, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horse, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

June 3, 1785. § JACOB UMSTAT.

Penn's Neck, Salem county, May 30, 1785.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 23d day of January last, a Negro Man, named CATO, but is likely to change his name, he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high; has well shaped legs and feet for a negro: Had on, when he went away, a light coloured cloth coat, about half worn, the fore parts of his waistcoat are blue and the backs white, buckskin breeches, grey yarn stockings, thick shoes, and a half worn felt hat; he was born in Guinea, but talks good English; he chops and ditches, as well as farming; he is left handed, and has a tooth in the roof of his mouth; he loves strong liquor, and is very apt to swear. Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have have him again, shall receive the above reward paid by THOMAS CARNEY.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forwarned to take off said negro, and those going to the back country are also forbid. †

WHEREAS MARY COWAN unjustly obtained a Note of the Subscriber for the sum of *Twenty-five Pounds*, bearing date the 17th of February, 1784. This is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on the same, as he is determined not to pay it until compelled by law.

Wilmington, May 31, 1785. † DAVID PARK.

THOMAS PERKINS,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER, on the west side of Front-street, twelve doors above the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia, respectfully informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he carries on his business in all its branches, and on the most reasonable terms. He hopes, by strict punctuality to his customers, and the greatest attention to procure the best materials, to merit a continuance of the very favourable encouragement he has experienced since his commencement in business.

He has for SALE, a neat assortment of Watch Chains, Seals and Trinkets.

WANTED, as an Apprentice to said business, a Lad of about 14 or 15 years of age, of reputable connexions.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1785. †

BY virtue of two certain Writs of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to SALE, by public vendue, on SATURDAY, the 18th inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, a certain Messuage or Tenement and Tract of Land, situate partly in Colebrook-dale, and part in Douglas township, in Berks county, adjoining lands now or late of Charles Mifflin, Valentine Kehly, Owen Evans, Thomas Rutter and others, containing 185 acres, be the same more or less, late the estate of John Cleaver, taken in execution, and to be sold, by

Reading, June 4, 1785. PETER FILBERT, Sheriff.

RAN away on Saturday, the 4th of June, a German servant, named JOHN LAWRENCE BICKING, by trade a baker, but understands waiting and dressing hair, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, pale faced, pretty well built, wears his own brown hair tied, his eyes grey, inclining to blue; he had on and took with him a fine cloth surtout, a light coloured cloth coatee, two waistcoats, one red and one green striped with white, corduroy and cloth breeches, brown thread stockings, silver or plated shoe and knee-buckles, a cocked hat, one or two silk handkerchiefs, brown and white shirts. He is fond of company and liquor, speaks English badly, having arrived from Germany (by way of Amsterdam) last fall. Whoever will bring him to the subscriber shall have Eight Dollars Reward.

Philad. June 6, 1785. TENCH COXE.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 23d instant, an Irish Servant Lad, named HUGH DENNIS, a short thick set fellow, about 20 years old, very fond of liquor, had on and took with him a cloth coloured homespun coat and jacket, tow trowsers, two pair of grey yarn stockings, a pair of shoes, &c. Whoever will secure the above lad in any goal, in Pennsylvania, Delaware or Jersey, shall have the above reward. †

Salem, May 24, 1785. JOHN ROWAN.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, about the 17th of May last, a grey HORSE, 6 or 7 years old, 14 hands high, paces and trots, was shod all round. The owner coming, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to JONATHAN SCHOLFIELD, in the Northern Liberties township. §

A *SCHOOL-MASTER,*

OF good Character, who is qualified to teach Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, and is willing to undertake a School, at Moore's-Town, within ten Miles of this City, will meet with suitable Encouragement. For Terms, apply to RICHARD WELLS, in Front-street, Philadelphia; or RICHARD S. SMITH, in Moore's-Town. c t f.

Bristol Borough, Bucks county, May 28

STOLEN, out of the subscriber's stable, on the night of the 21st instant, a grey horse, about 14 hands and an half high, shod all round, a natural trotter, round bodied, short switch tail, low carriage, 11 years old. Whoever secures said horse and thief, so that the owner may get his horse again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for either of them, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN HUTCHINSON.

N. B. The person suspected to have stole the horse is an Irish servant, named James Lawson, by trade a cooper, much marked with the small-pox, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 18 years old. It is thought he will sell him, as he was scarce of money. §

Easton, May 30, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court-house, in Easton, on Tuesday, the 21st day of June next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tenement and Lot of Ground, situate in said town, containing in front 55 feet, and in depth 240, subject to a ground-rent of seven shillings sterling yearly, late the property of John Spangenberg; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by † PETER EALER, Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION.

IN pursuance of a writ of Venire Facias, under the hands and seals of the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Esquire, Doctor of Laws, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the Honorable William Augustus Atlee and George Bryan, Esquires, Justices, assigned, appointed and commissioned, to hear, try and determine all and every the indictments and presentments made and taken for and concerning all treasons, murders, and such other crimes as by the laws of the said state are made capital or felonies of death, and all other crimes, injuries and offences whatsoever; as also to deliver the goals of all persons who are or shall be committed for the crimes aforesaid, To the Sheriff of the county of Chester directed: PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all those who will prosecute or follow against any such prisoner, that they be at Chester, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, there to be held, on the twenty-seventh day of June next, then and there to prosecute against them as it shall be just; and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Constables, within the said county, be then and there, in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other their remembrances, to do those things which to their offices belong in that behalf to be done.

Dated at Chester, the seventeenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and in the ninth year of the independence of the United States of America.

§ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Brandywine Bridge, May 13, 1785.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the stable of the subscriber, last night, a bright bay GELDING, about 14 hands and an half high, has a star in his forehead and small snip, one hind foot white, supposed to be on the off side, rubbed with the saddle on both sides of his withers, scarcely got well, shod all round; is missing with him, an almost new rope halter: He is five or six years old this spring, canters very naturally, trots a little, not well gaited otherways. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the thief may be prosecuted to conviction, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, or for the horse only, FOUR DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ PARKER ASKEW.

To whom it may concern.

ALL importers of Rum, Wine, Brandy, or other Spirituous Liquors, are hereby notified to make true and particular entry of all the liquors aforesaid by them imported, at the Excise-Office, before any part thereof be stored, agreeable to a law of this state, in that case made and provided.

Also Retailers and others are requested not to move or transport any cask of the liquors aforesaid, amounting to twenty gallons and upwards, without first having entered the same according to law; as all such liquors found so moving or moved before entry, will be seized without discrimination.

EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW, Collector.

Philadelphia, April 5, 1785. 3 m.

ALL Persons who are indebted for Excise are requested to make immediate payment.

Delaware State, ss.

IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
SATURDAY, June 12, A. M. 1784.

A PETITION from divers owners of MARSH MEADOW, situate on both sides of St. George's creek, in New-Castle county, praying leave to bring in a bill for cutting a canal and erecting a brick or stone trunk or sluice for discharging the waters from the said meadows, and for other purposes, was presented to the chair, and read.

Ordered, That the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill agreeable to the prayer of their petition, first giving six weeks notice thereof in the public papers, in order that any persons concerned may appear before the House, and offer their objections thereto, if any they have.

Extract from the Minutes,
§ 6 w JAMES BOOTH, Clerk of Assembly.

In the Common Pleas of York County, April Term, 1785.
No. 175.

JAMES LOGUE, Executor of the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM MARLIN, deceased.
v
Brian Queen and *John Charter.*

BILL to perpetuate Testimony concerning the Title of a certain PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, now in the Possession of WILLIAM JOHNSTON, situate in *York* County, *Pennsylvania.*

April Term, 1785.----And now on motion, ruled and ordered, that the depositions of John Buchanan and John Marlin be taken (in order to perpetuate the same) before William Scott and Michael Hahn, Esquires, or either of them, at the Court-House, in York-Town, in the county of York, and state of Pennsylvania, on Thursday, the 23d day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon; and that the above rule be published in the Pennsylvania Gazette for four weeks.

Extract from the Records,
† 4 w ARCHIBALD M'CLEAN, Prothonotary.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM ASKEW, from Virginia, hath obtained a Note from us the subscribers, dated the 9th day of February last past, for the sum of Fifty Pounds, lawful money of Pennsylvania: But as we have not received any value for the said sum, we do therefore forewarn all persons not to take an assignment on said Note, as we are determined not to pay the same, until compelled thereto by due course of law.

Lampeter township, Lancaster county, May 15, 1785. ¶ CHRISTIAN HARE. ABRAHAM HARE.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from trusting his wife Otilla Tailer on his account, for he is determined that he will not be answerable for any debts of her contracting. May 12, 1785. GEORGE TAILER. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable FARM, in the township of Passyunk, on the river Schuylkill, half a mile below GEORGE GRAY'S Ferry, formerly A. Rambow's estate, containing about 150 acres of upland, and about 8 acres of embanked meadow, with some cripple, a good two story brick house, and a frame or log house adjoining, barn, stable, milk-house, orchard, gardens, &c. being an excellent farm for raising stock, and very convenient to tend the Philadelphia market with milk, butter and vegetables. For terms, apply to the subscribers, Attornies for Edward L. Chick. If not sold at private sale by the 20th of June, then to be sold by public sale, on the 9th of July next ensuing, on the premises.

DANIEL WILLIAMS.
May 20, 1785. § ENNION WILLIAMS.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

SUPPOSED to be stolen, on the 17th of this instant, in the evening, a sorrel HORSE, 5 years old, near 15 hands high, with a blaze in the face, a feather on the near side of his neck, a natural trotter, a saddle about half worn, with a red striped sweat cloth, and a single rein bridle. Whoever takes up and secures horse and thief, if stolen, shall have the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the horse, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by the subscriber, living in Upper Dublin township, Montgomery county.

May 19, 1785. ¶ JONATHAN THOMAS.

SAMUEL HOWELL,

Has for SALE, or to RENT for one Year or the Summer Season,

AN elegant stone DWELLING-HOUSE, piazza front and back, with convenient out-houses, a large garden, and 85 acres of land, or only a few acres for pasture, as may be wanted; situated on a pleasant bank on the river Delaware, about seven miles from the city, equally healthy and pleasant to any place in Pennsylvania.

He has also for Sale, a compleat sett of Rigging, Cables, Anchors, Canvas and Ship Chandlery, for a ship about 63 feet keel. The terms of payment for the above will be made easy.

Just imported per the London, Capt. Hopkins, from London, and to be SOLD by

JAMES REYNOLDS,

At the GOLDEN BOY, near the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, in Third-Street,

A GENERAL Assortment of LOOKING-GLASSES, oval and square, in elegant carved and gilt Frames, with Girandoles to match; also in ornamented and plain Mahogany Frames of all the usual Sizes. A large Variety of the best London made PAPER HANGINGS; jappanned Tea Trays, Waiters, Mugs, Cans, &c, of the best Workmanship, and at the lowest Prices.

A general Assortment of DRY GOODS

to be SOLD, at the STORE of Mr. JOHN M'CLELLAND, lately occupied by the subscriber, in York-Town.

THEY will be sold upon a reasonable credit, and at the lowest prices, either the whole together or divided into parcels, so as to suit the purchasers. The terms may be known by applying to said M'Clelland, or to Thomas Hartley, Esq; in York-Town; and the subscriber would attend himself upon notice. Country Store-keepers might supply themselves there to great advantage.

EDWARD CRAWFORD, Jun.
May 10, 1785. ¶ 6 w.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE, 1785. THE NUMB. 2873.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1785.

Books & Stationary,

A general ASSORTMENT, juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from LONDON, and to be SOLD on the moſt reaſonable TERMS, by

William and *David Hall*,

At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, in *Market-ſtreet*,

ANDREWS's REMARKS on Engliſh and French Ladies,
Art of Speaking,
Bartlet's Farriery, Blackſtone's Commentaries,
Buchan's Family Phyſician,
Brown's Roman Hiſtory,
Carver's Travels through the interior Parts of North America,
Cecilia, or the Adventures of an Heireſs,
Church Catechiſm, The Aſſembly's Shorter Catechiſm,
Clariſſa, Cheſelden's Anatomy,
Complete Houſewife and Confectioner, Complete Engliſh Cook,
Complete Horſe Doctor,
Common Prayer Books, Croxall's Æſop, Cunn's Euclid,
Douglaſs on the Muſcles, Dilworth's Aſſiſtant, Dodſley's Æſop,
Edinburgh Medical Eſſays,
Endfield's Speaker and Exerciſes,
Elliot's Philoſophy, Every Patient his own Doctor, Every Man his own Phyſician,
Familiar Dialogues for Children,
Fiſher's Companion,
Fool of Quality,
Ferguſon's Lectures,
Gay's Fables,
Gibbons's Roman Empire, Gilbert's Law of Evidence,
Gordon's Companion,
Guthrie's Grammar,
Glaſs's Cookery,
Hawney's Meaſurer, Hill's Arithmetic,
Knox's Eſſays, Leyburn's Guide,
Law's Works,
Ditto's Spirit of Prayer,
Ditto's Spirit of Love,
Muſical Miſcellany,
Mair's Book-keeping,
Martin's Philoſophy,
Morocco Prayer-Books,
Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exerciſes of the Heart,
Ditto's young Gentlemen's and Ladies Philoſophy,
New Annual Regiſter for 1780, 1781, and 1782,
Nicholſon's Philoſophy,
Perrin's Grammar, Exerciſes, Pronounciation, Fables, Letters and Elements,
-----Count Moraux M. le Sage, Ditto de Shakeſpeare,
Pope's Works,
Pringle's Diſcourſes,
Preceptor,
Quincey's Diſpenſatory,
Rambler,
Raynal's E. & W. Indies,
Reid on Conſumptions,
Ready Reckoner,
Robertſon's Hiſtory of America,
Salmon's Gazetteer,
Simpſon's Euclid,
Stone's Ditto,
Spectator,
Stewart's Hiſtory of Scotland,
Steven's Guide to India Trade,
Tiſſot on Health,
Two Mentors,
Trader's Sure Guide,
J. Weſley's Notes on the New-Teſtament,
Wilſon on Climates,
Vyſe's Tutor's Guide,
Wiſe's Young Man's Companion,
Watts's Pſalms,
Variety of Song-Books, &c. &c.

London, Gentleman's, and Town and Country MAGAZINES, for the Years 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781 and 1782, in Setts.

The Ladies MAGAZINES from January to December, 1784. with Supplements.

Univerſal, Weſtminſter and Town and Country MAGAZINES, from March to December, 1784, with Supplements.

ALSO,

Barclay's, Bailey's, Boyer's, Cole's, Dyche's, Fenning's, Johnſon's, Young's and Entick's Dictionaries------Horace, Juvenal, Virgil, Cæſar, Cicero, Juſtin and Terence Delphini---Clarke's Introduction, Cordery, Eraſmus, Æſop, Ovid, Salluſt and Cornelius Nepos, Kent's Lucian, Leuſden's Greek and Latin Teſtament, Schrivelius's Lexicon, Beza's Latin Teſtament, London Vocabulary, Selectæ é Profanis, Selectæ é Veteri and Whittenhall's Greek Grammar.

Quarto Bibles, with and without Common Prayers, Octavo Bibles, with and without Pſalms; and School Bibles, Teſtaments, Prayer-Books and Spelling-Books; Battledores, Manſon's, New-England and Royal Primers, Chap Books, Childrens Books, ſmall and large Meſſage Cards, Viſiting Ditto, Hiſtory of England Ditto, Harry and Andrew Playing Ditto, Copy Slips aſſorted, large and ſmall Pewter Inkſtands, with and without Tops, wooden Ditto, Ink-holders, Pen-knives, Money Scales and Weights, large and ſmall Slates and Slate Pencils, Temple Spectacles, Scales and Dividers, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Imperial, Medium, Fool's Cap, Pott and ſmall Poſt Writing Paper, Parchment, Paſteboard, Sealing-Wax, Quills, Ink-Powder, and Blank Books of different Sizes, ruled and plain, and Alphabets, Blanks of different Sorts.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon immediately,

THAT elegant COUNTRY SEAT, GARDENS and OFFICES thereunto belonging, ſituate on the Banks of Schuylkill, near the Falls; late in the tenure of His Excellency Chevalier DE LA LUZERNE, late Miniſter of France. For terms, apply to PETER MILLER, at his Office in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶ June 11, 1785.

To be Lett on Ground-rent for ever,

SEVERAL valuable LOTS of GROUND, on Second, Pegg and New Market-ſtreets, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, adjoining Pegg's Run.

Likewiſe a number of other valuable LOTS of GROUND, ſituate in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, bounded on Front-ſtreet continued, Germantown road, Maiden, Haydock and Canal-ſtreets. The flouriſhing ſituation of this neighbourhood, and contiguity of the Lots to a canal and the river Delaware, renders the ſituation very elegible for improvements. For terms, apply to PETER MILLER, Conveyancer, in Third-ſtreet, or to

3d Month 26, 1785. 2 m. SAMUEL GARRIGUES.

To the FREEMEN and ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

IMPRESSED with the moſt affectionate and grateful ſentiments, for the honor you have done me in chooſing me your Sheriff for two ſucceeding years, I preſume once more to appear before you; but it is only to requeſt, that you would honor with your ſuffrages, at the next Election, ſome other perſon more qualified for the office; and to aſſure you, that no time or ſituation in life, ſhall ever diminiſh the gratitude or eſteem with which I have the honor to be,

Your moſt affectionate Fellow-Citizen,
and humble Servant,

Philad. June 8. 1785. THOMAS PROCTER.

To the Free and Independent ELECTORS of the City, Liberties and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE preſent Sheriff having advertiſed his intentions of reſigning his office; the honor you have conferred by placing me on the return the two laſt years, induces me to ſolicit your favors at the enſuing Election for the Sheriff's Office, which ſhall be gratefully acknowledged

By the Public's humble Servant,

Philad. June 9, 1785. JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT.

SAMUEL PLEASANTS

Has removed his STORE to Cheſnut-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Bank, where he has for SALE,

A freſh Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from Europe. §4w

AMOS WICKERSHAM,

In Second-ſtreet, the corner of Coomb's alley, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, has for ſale,

MADEIRA, Liſbon, Teneriffe, Fyal, and Port } Wines.
Claret and Port in bottles,
Jamaica Spirit,
Weſt-India and Philadelphia Rum,
Loaf and Muſcovado Sugars,
Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea Teas,
Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves and Mace,
Pepper, Alſpice,
Ginger, Snuff,
London bottled Porter,
Sweet Oil,
Holland Cheeſe,
Rice, Indigo,

And ſundry other articles in the Grocery way.

Where ſtrangers and others, going to ſea, may be furniſhed with ſtores, and depend on being ſupplied with fidelity and care.

June 14, 1785. ¶ 6 w.

Juſt imported in the LONDON, Capt. Hopkins, from London, and now opening for SALE, by

JOHN SHIELDS,

Oppoſite the City Tavern,---A general Aſſortment of

EUROPEAN & INDIA GOODS,

Among which are the following:

INDIA callicoes and chintz,
Single, purple and fancy Callicoes,
Chintz Palampous,
Lungee, romall and bandanoe handkerchiefs,
Perſians, modes and taffities,
Scotch and French lawns and kentings,
Millionet lawn aprons & handkerchiefs,
Plain and figured gauzes,
Plain, ſtriped and croſs-barred lawns,
Tiffany and tiffany handkerchiefs,
Mens cotton, thread and ſilk hoſe,
Womens cotton and thread do.
Mens and womens white, red and beaver gloves,
A neat aſſortment of ribbands and taſtes,
Sewing ſilks and ſcarf twiſt of all colours,
Nankeen and olive coloured threads,
Oznabrigs and tickings,
Brown Hollands,
Ruſſia and German dowlas,
Toweling and ſheetings,
3 qrs. 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens,
Superfine and ſecond cloths,
Buff, white & coloured caſſimers,
A variety of ſtuff & piece goods,
Fuſtians and beavers, ſpotted and plain,
Plain and figured jeans,
Carpets and yd. wide carpeting,
An elegant aſſortment of the neweſt faſhion'd metal buttons,
An aſſortment of the neweſt faſhion'd mens plated ſhoe-buckles,
Set ſtone knee-buckles,
Plated Caſtors and japanned trays, waiters, cadees, bread-baſkets, &c.

N. B. The ſaid SHIELDS has a handſome three ſtory brick HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet, to LETT.

Philadelphia, June 10, 1785. c 4 w

NEW PHILADELPHIA,

SITUATE on the north-eaſt ſide of the Suſquehanna river, in Paxton townſhip, Dauphin county, adjoining to Harriſburgh, and is now laid out by the ſubſcriber in LOTS of 48 feet 3 inches in front, and extending back 193 feet, the Market-ſtreet 80 feet wide, the others 50, and the alleys 18, with ground given gratis for markets, churches, &c. On the eaſt ſide of the town is lots containing one acre each for out-lots, &c. The land is of a good ſoil, and part of it timbered, abounding alſo with the beſt of clay for brick and potters. The beautiful, healthy and commodious ſituation of the place, added to the advantages of the back country commerce, extending by means of the Suſquehanna ſome hundred miles back, renders it equal to, if not ſurpaſſing, any other not on the tide in the United States.

The lots will be diſpoſed of by chances for the ſituation, and Tickets may be had at SIX POUNDS each, at Philadelphia, from Mr. Caſper Guyer, at Mr. Charles Sing's ſtore, in Market-ſtreet; at Reading, at Mr. Hartman's tavern; at Mr. Stophel Martin's, at Lancaſter, where plans of the town may be ſeen; and at Dr. Luther's, in New-Holland. This chance is of the beſt kind, as the purchaſer is ſure of a lot for his money. As ſoon as the tickets are ſold the chances will be determined.

Lots will likewiſe be ſold by private ſale, by the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. c t f ADAM EKHART.

A *SCHOOL-MASTER*,

OF good Character, who is qualified to teach Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, and is willing to undertake a School, at Moore's-Town, within ten Miles of this City, will meet with ſuitable Encouragement. For Terms, apply to RICHARD WELLS, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia; or RICHARD S. SMITH, in Moore's-Town. c t f.

TWELVE POUNDS Reward.

ABSCONDED from his bail, in November, 1782, a certain JACOB FALCONER, Fan Maker and Farmer, near Stewart's Tavern, at the Creſs Roads in Kent county, Maryland. Whoever ſecures him in the goal of this city, or delivers him to the ſubſcriber, Baker, in Fourth-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet, ſhall have the above reward, paid by GEORGE KNORR.

Philadelphia, September 7, 1784. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, out of the window of the ſubſcriber, on the 4th inſtant, a light homeſpun cloth coat and jacket, with ſome tar on the right ſleeve of the coat, the jacket ſomething darker than the coat. There were two Loan-Office certificates for 400 dollars each in the jacket pocket, the numbers are 54 and 55, dated April 28, 1779; one other certificate for 200 dollars, date not known; likewiſe a forage certificate for 10 dollars and 24-90ths. Whoever takes up and ſecures the thief or thieves, ſo that the owner gets his property again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, June 9, 1785. JOHN SCOTT. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, between the plantations of John Penn and Richard Peters, Eſquires, about three weeks ago, a ſtray red COW, has neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away

June 8, 1785. † HENRY SMITH.

WHEREAS a certain THOMAS CROSLAND, Schoolmaſter, died inteſtate, at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Skippack and Perkioning, in Montgomery county, about 22 miles from the city, and left ſome property more than would pay his juſt debts and funeral expences, which remains in the hands of the ſubſcriber. And as it is ſaid he had a wife in this or ſome of the neighbouring ſtates, this public notice is given, that if ſhe or ſuch other heirs as he hath left, will apply as above, and make the proper and neceſſary proofs, they may receive the ſame. HARMON UMSTAT, Adminiſtrator. †

THE creditors of CHARLES READ, Eſq; the elder, late of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, duly atteſted, to the ſubſcribers, on or before the 15th of the 7th Month (July) next, that a dividend of ſome monies depoſited in their hands by the Truſtees of ſaid deceaſed's eſtate may be then made. Thoſe who have not already furniſhed their accounts, omitting to render them by that time, will be excluded from this dividend. Philad. 6th Month 14, 1785.

§ THOMAS, SAMUEL & MIERS FISHER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

FEW countries are richer in botanical productions than America; but in no country has leſs attention been paid to collecting an account of them. Natives and foreigners have frequently had occaſion to lament the want of ſome work, which might ſerve as a regiſter of paſt diſcoveries, and lead to future ones. It cannot be compiled at once, or by one man; but it is the duty of every one to contribute what he can towards it.

Influenced by this motive, and at the requeſt of many reſpectable perſons---

PROPOSALS are made for Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

AN AMERICAN BOTANY,

OR AN

Alphabetical Catalogue and *Botanical Deſcription* of the Foreſt Trees, Shrubs, &c. Natives of the United States---Arranged according to the linnæum ſyſtem, with the Engliſh names alſo annexed, and an account of the appearance, manner of growth, &c. of the different ſpecies and varieties, with ſome hints of their uſe in medicine, manufactures, dyes, and domeſtic œconomy----With proper indexes. The whole compiled from actual obſervation, by HUMPHRY MARSHALL, near Bradford Meeting-houſe, Cheſter county.

It will be printed in 8vo. and will be put into the preſs as ſoon as a ſufficient number of copies are ſubſcribed for to pay the expence of printing; the author having no view of private emolument.

Price to ſubſcribers 3/9; money to be paid on ſubſcribing.

Subſcriptions taken in by Meſſrs. *Cruckſhanks, Bradford, Humphreys*, and the Printers hereof.

Donnaldſon and *Coxe*,

Have for SALE, at their STORE in Walnut, near Front-ſtreet,

The Cargoe of the Ship Kitty,

Captain Mallett, juſt arrived from Rochfort, now landing at the wharff of Meſſrs. Whiteſide and Co. conſiſting of an extenſive Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE of the growth and manufacture of France: Among which are the following Articles, which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms, for Caſh, ſhort Credit, or dark Maryland Tobacco of a good quality:

OLD Coniac Brandy in pipes,
Claret of the firſt quality in caſes of 5 dozen each,
Champaigne Wine in do. of 2½ ditto.
Burgundy ditto. in do. ditto.
Superfine broadcloths of the moſt faſhionable colours,
A variety of chintz, calicoes and cottons, dark and light grounds,
Sattins, taffities, Florence ſilk pluſh, and ladies ſattin ſhoes of all colours,
Women and mens ſilk and kid gloves and mitts,
Fans and ribbands aſſorted,
Womens and mens ſilk, thread and cotton hoſe,
Umbrellas and ſilk handkerchiefs,
Gauze and gauze handkerchiefs,
Fine cambricks, lawns and dimities,
Sealing wax,
Ladies ſilk and gauze cloaks, c t f.

Philadelphia, May 23, 1785.

ALL perſons having demands againſt Meſſrs. FALCONER and TOMKINS, of this city, merchants, are deſired to render their accounts for adjuſtment; and thoſe who are indebted to them are requeſted to make immediate payment, as their Aſſignees are anxious of diſcharging their truſt as ſoon as poſſible.

JOHN FROMBERGER,
JOSIAH W. GIBBS,
CHARLES GILCHRIST,
SAMUEL SMITH, } Aſſignees.
JOHN FERGUSON,

tbetf.

From the SALEM GAZETTE.

MESSRS. ADAMS AND NOURSE,

IT seems a satire on society, that there should be any principles almost universally admitted as *indispensable* in the course of our *pecuniary* transactions in common life, which lose a part of their influence when applied to the public in general---communities being the aggregate of individuals: Is not it therefore absurd in the extreme, and even detestable in the highest degree, for authority to establish or even connive at a mode of procedure, which the honest part of the world must necessarily execrate as the *most* criminal deviation from every rule of morality or religion. In our *private* negotiations we have the right of appeal from the sense of the parties to the judgment of the laws. But in our connections of this sort with the *society* at large, the advantages are by no means reciprocal.---The government possessing a power which is not enjoyed by the subject---every act of delinquency, therefore, on the part of the public to its creditors, presumes not only a *violation* of justice, but an *abuse* of power.

In this view, the reputation and dignity of the continent in general, and of each state in particular, would have been better maintained, if *less* had been *thought* on the subject of *local situations* and *peculiar disadvantages*, and *more* on the *inviolable necessity* of national *justice* ----A debt has been incurred by the *States* for that most necessary of all purposes, the *defence and safety* of the whole, and is now principally due to the *best* and *bravest* of our citizens; or to that nation, whose timely and *vigorous* assistance has long since secured the affection and esteem of every real patriot in America----It is part of the *price* to be paid by the people for their freedom and independency---it is comparatively *small* to the benefits it has been the great cause of producing---it has neither been formed nor augmented to feed the *vanity* or ambition of a prince or a minister, the caprice or extravagance of a mistress, or the venality or avarice of public contractors---it has been fairly earned, and is justly due.---It is the recompence of *unsuspecting* patriotism in the *honour* and *integrity* of the government, or the stipend of patient *merit* in the field of danger. Every motive therefore of honour, of policy, or of gratitude, must operate with the government to its creditors, to afford such compensation as the latter would receive with pleasure, and the former cannot in justice avoid.

In every *other country* the national debt is strictly guarded as the sacred palladium of the public weal. A rooted conviction of the necessity of supporting the credit of government operates on all ranks and orders with irresistible influence. Neither artifice nor chicanery is suffered to interfere. It is a *plain, solid* system, easily comprehensible by the meanest capacity, its object justice, and its basis necessity. It is only in America that opposite ideas are encouraged without a blush; that neither system nor arrangement exist; that the national dignity is prostituted, and its safety endangered by an almost total neglect of every means to discharge the *interest*, or lessen the *principal*, of our public debt. What ought to be the sentiments of the continent at large, of those *few* whose narrow *views* and local *prejudices* have chiefly contributed to our present disgraceful situation, I presume not even to suggest. In such circumstances we can enjoy neither *honor* for the *past*, nor scarcely a *hope* for the *future*. The *modern system* of war, expensive beyond the most sanguine speculations of our ancestors, supposes the absolute necessity of anticipated funds, to answer those immediate exigences inseparable from such a conjuncture. To what quarter then can we look for credit on a future *emergency*?---to foreigners? their friendship is repaid by neglect --To our own people? many of the firmest friends to the revolution are already impoverished by their confidence in the government of this country.

The situation of America seems to imply almost a natural inconsistency. We are perhaps the only people of which history has given us authentic information, with the courage to maintain and secure their freedom, but without the *generosity* or *justice* to reward the merits and services of their friends. What should we not say of *any* other nation precisely in the same predicament? What then will not every other nation think of our conduct? I know not how far the defects in the constitutions of these states will operate as an apology for the present state of affairs in this country; but of this I am sensible, that such a situation must be most sincerely regretted by every good citizen.

The war might once have been urged, and with some appearance of propriety, to palliate the errors and deficiences of our late conduct. A formidable enemy in the heart of the continent, by requiring every possible exertion, produced a chearful acquiescence in the immediate *injury*, for the sake of the expected *recompence*.---These dangers removed, what then was *necessity*, will now be *oppression*.

It is indispensably necessary to our union, that we should perpetually recur to fœderal principles, and to the common concerns of the empire, which now languish for want of power and *dignity* in the common head, adequate to the general exigences of the states.---It is not sufficient any longer to keep alive the farce of *congressional requisitions* and *unmeaning* answers---If we are not to be roused however by a sense of what is *due* for the past, ought we not to blush at the information, that the Ambassadors of the states are at this moment depending on foreign *charity* for their support?

If our public affairs were really irretrievable, we ought to lay our hands upon our lips, and bow our heads in silence; but, bad as they are, the exertions of the future might conceal the scandal of the present moment---Our national debt is small, our resources almost untouched, and our means of discharging it, if wisely improved, nearly inexaustible; foreign conveniences and luxuries are at a lower rate in this country than in any other, and of course can bear a tax. --The sales of vacant lands, the property of the continent or state, should not be strained for the highest price, but be immediately sold for the most they would readily bring. *As to this state, if the* private *affairs of the* members *of the General Assembly now sitting will not admit of a longer session, the court might appoint and empower a* committee *to address Congress, and the rest of the states, on the subject of our common necessities, and to consult on some measures for the national benefit.* Any thing, in fine, to demonstrate the energy of government will be useful. But if we proceed as we have begun since the peace, the event feared by our friends, and eagerly wished for by our enemies, will perhaps too soon arrive; and if we barely should exist as a people, instead of the esteem and admiration, we shall necessarily receive the scorn and detestation of the world.

HONEST-US.

From the FALMOUTH *(Casco Bay)* GAZETTE, *of May 14.*

MESSRS. PRINTERS.

WHEN I take a view of the situation and circumstances of the eastern country, I cannot but wish that some gentleman of influence would step forth and take the lead, in order to obtain for it the privileges of a seperate government. It was in contemplation before the war, and is an object considered by many as more important since the establishment of our independence, and on which our welfare very much depends. Permit me therefore to state the matter as it lies in my mind, viz. That we are a branch of a large body, entirely cut off by another state from the other parts; but having an extensive sea-coast, good harbours and rivers, well situated for the important business of fishery and foreign commerce, with materials for a lumber trade and shipbuilding, which being improved to the greatest advantage, would lay the foundation for a navy, the grand bulwark of maritime states.

We have a great quantity of land capable of being made useful by cultivation; which, if our seaports were filled with gentlemen of property, with useful mechanics and seamen, and our back country settled with those who are acquainted with husbandry and the lumber business, would make this country profitable to the owners, and advantageous to the public; and by raising its importance, would add to the strength of the United States.

At present we labour under many inconveniences that the other parts of the commonwealth have not to encounter with; such as bad roads, which are often rendered impassable, and more especially by blocking snows in the winter season: The flies injuring our cattle in the summer; the wolves and bears destroying our sheep and swine, and the vermin our crops of corn and grain; and above all, our scattered and uncultivated state and situation renders it difficult for us to support public schools, which are absolutely necessary for the acquirement of useful learning, and which is of the highest importance in every state: Now the question which naturally arises is this---How are these difficulties to be removed, and the country made profitable? My answer is, by establishing a separate government, and thereby advancing the settlement of the country, and promoting trade.

The taking away the charter from the province of Main was a violation of their rights; and the 7th article of our bill of rights appears to me to be full to the purpose for restoring them again, viz. "Government is instituted for the common good; for the protection, safety, prosperity and happiness of the people, and not for the profit, honor or private interest of any man, family or class of men; therefore the people alone have an incontestible unalienable, and indefeasible right to institute government, and to form, alter, or totally change the same when their protection, safety, prosperity and happiness require it." Now, if our prosperity and happiness require a reform or change of government, the way seems to be clear for us to seek it; and I shall attempt to shew that it is the case.

The province of Main (as has been observed) is cut off from the other parts of Massachusetts by the state of New-Hampshire. The difficulties and inconveniences attending this circumstance are so evident, that I shall make no observations on them at present; but shall proceed to observe, that our climate and interest are different, and that in many instances general rules and ordinances may be injurious. I shall point out but three at present, which seem to me to be of importance ---the first is taxation, according to the common form, by polls and value of estates; the next by excise and impost; and lastly, our constitution, as it respects representation. Our winters are more severe, and of longer duration by two months, than at the southerly part of the government; which shortens our time for attending to our husbandry; for making provision for our stock, and raising bread, &c. for our families; and it frequently happens that our natural prospects are cut off by cold seasons, and untimely frosts; so that it costs us about one third more to support our families with necessary food, and provide for our stocks of cattle, than at any other parts of the government; and, at the same time, our labour is not so profitable, nor our stocks so advantageous as their's. These are facts, to the truth of which hundreds of our brethren, who have removed to this country, can witness. Can any person think, that, in such circumstances, we ought to pay the same poll-tax, or the same for our stock that they do, when they are more profitable: The answer is obvious.

Let us attend now to an excise and impost. We have not a plenty of cyder, nor have we materials for manufacturing cloathing, as those have in other parts of the commonwealth;---therefore we are obliged to use more articles that are subject to duty, consequently to pay more taxes in that method than they are; and at the same time are not so comfortable. How is this inconvenience to be remedied? ---We may send about thirty members to the General Court, the counties of Worcester and Hampshire fifty each: They can live, in a great measure, without dutied articles; we are forced to use them, and of course we must pay the duty on them.

Our constitution, as it respects representation, is well adapted to the circumstances of the commonwealth in general, but when we apply it to this quarter, we find that the greatest part of our townships are entirely destitute of a voice in the House of Representatives, where all money matters originate; and unless something material should take place to advance the settlement of the country, we shall not be more fully represented for several years to come; and when we take into view the qualification of sixty pounds for a voter, the greater part of the people are deprived of a vote, which is not the case in other parts of the government, owing to different circumstances.

I have no design to reflect on any particular part of the commonwealth, when I mention the counties of Worcester and Hampshire, but only to shew that I consider the first views of human society to be founded in self; and that the majority cannot be supposed to govern in favor of the minor, but in favor of their own interests. Let us suppose our General Court to consist of gentlemen actuated by the best of principles, they could not remedy the inconveniences that are founded in nature, they could not by a general rule serve the whole, where the interests are different. Our money is carried out from us by taxes, which cannot be prevented by any other means than by fixing a government here. This would encourage people to come in and share in government and trade. We should have such prospects as would naturally tend to stimulate adventurers.

Can we imagine that our general Court at Boston is possessed of the same means of knowing our circumstances and interests, in order to promote the same, as a Court among ourselves.---It has by many persons been judged best not to grant away the lands, while others esteem it the ready means of advancing the settlement of the country, to make generous grants to the officers and soldiers that have served in our army, upon condition of their settling the same.

As nature has been kind to this country in many respects, let us strive to improve these advantages. We have good ground to found our claim upon, and a constitutional right to seek a separation. Our brethren are possessed of principles of generosity, and have a just sense of the privileges which belong to mankind. Nothing seems to be wanting but unanimity and fortitude to accomplish the end. The land of Canaan was promised to the children of Israel for an inheritance; but there was something to be done on their part, that they might inherit the blessing, and those who despised it fell short of the promised land.

Peter the Great, of Russia, rendered Petersburg opulent, by transferring the seat of government thither; and Holland is become powerful by a particular attention to their own interests, which could not have been effected, had they been connected with any foreign state.

Upon the whole, it appears that this part of the commonweath, from its peculiar situation, is designed for a separate and sovereign state, and has a just right to claim it; but without a proper application, and endeavours on our part, we can have no reason to expect the blessing.

A FARMER.

WORCESTER, June 9.

Many respectable towns in this commonwealth have instructed their Representatives to use their utmost exertions to have the Stamp Act repealed. The printers of this commonwealth, at a general meeting, held at Boston, on the 25th ult. agreed to petition the Hon. General Court respecting the act: Their petition was presented, and read in the House of Representatives, on Tuesday last week, by his Excellency J. Hancock, Esq; and was afterwards committed.

NEW-YORK, June 14.

By the UNITED STATES, *in* CONGRESS *assembled,*
June 7, 1785.

Resolved, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the several states, to make provision for officers, soldiers, or seamen, who have been disabled in the service of the United States, in the following manner, viz.

1. A compleat list shall be made out by such person or persons as each state shall direct, of all the officers, soldiers, or seamen, resident in their respective states, who have served in the army or navy of the United States, or the militia in the service of the United States, and have been disabled in such service, so as to be incapable of military duty, or of obtaining a livelihood by labour. In this list shall be expressed the pay, age, and disability of each invalid, also the regiment, corps, or ship to which he belonged, and a copy of the same shall be transmitted to the office of the Secretary at War, within one year after each state shall pass a law for this purpose; and a like descriptive list of the invalids resident in the respective states, shall from year to year be annually transmitted to the office of the Secretary at War.

2. No officer, soldier or seaman, shall be considered as an invalid, or entitled to pay, unless he can produce a certificate from the commanding officer or surgeon of the regiment, ship, corps or company in which he served, or from a physician or surgeon of a military hospital, or other good and sufficient testimony, setting forth his disability, and that he was thus disabled in the service of the United States.

3. That all commissioned officers within the aforesaid description, disabled in the service of the United States, so as to be wholly incapable of military duty, or of obtaining a livelihood, be allowed a yearly pension, equal to half of their pay respectively; and all commissioned officers as aforesaid, who shall not have been disabled in so great a degree, be allowed a yearly pension, which shall correspond with the degree of their disability, compared with that of an officer wholly disabled. That all non-commissioned officers and privates within the aforesaid description, disabled in the service of the United States, so as to be wholly incapable of military or garrison duty, or of obtaining a livelihood, be allowed a sum not exceeding five dollars per month; and all non-commissioned officers and privates as aforesaid, who shall not have been disabled in so great a degree, be allowed such a sum as shall correspond with the degree of their disability, compared with that of a non-commissioned officer or private wholly disabled.

4. That each state appoint one or more persons of suitable abilities to examine all claimants, and to report whether the person producing a certificate setting forth that he is an invalid, be such in fact, and if such, to what pay he is entitled; and thereupon the persons appointed to make such enquiry shall give to the invalid a certificate, specifying to what pay he is entitled, and transmit a copy to the person who may be appointed by the state to receive and record the same.

5. That each state be authorised to pay to the commissioned officers, non commissioned officers and privates, the sum or sums to which they shall be respectively entitled, agreeably to the before mentioned certificates; the said payments to be deducted from the respective quotas of the states, for the year on which they shall be made. Provided that no officer who has accepted his commutation for half-pay shall be entered on the list of invalids, unless he shall have first returned his commutation.

6. That any state may form such invalids under the aforesaid description, as are citizens of the same, and are capable of garrison duty, into corps, to be employed in guarding military stores, aiding the police, or otherwise, as the state may direct.

7. That when invalids shall be formed into corps, there be quarterly returns, comprehending the pay, age, disability, regiment, ship or corps to which they severally belonged, made out and signed by their commanding officer, and transmitted to such person or persons as the state shall direct, that their pay may be ordered according to said return.

8. That all invalids, as well those formed into corps, as those who are not, shall annually apply themselves to a magistrate of the county in which they reside or may be stationed, and taking the following oath, viz. A. B. came before me, one of the Justices for the county of in the state and made oath that he was examined by appointed by the said state (or commonwealth) for that purpose, obtained a certificate, or had his certificate examined and countersigned, setting forth that he had served in that he was disabled by and that he now lives in the and in the county of

9. That the affidavits drawn according to the above form, and dated and attested by a magistrate, be sent by the said magistrate, to the person or persons appointed by the state to receive and record the same, and that a counter part of the affidavit be preserved by the person taking it, to be exhibited to such persons as shall be appointed by the state to pay the invalids.

Monday the 9th ult. the schooner Keats, Christian Miller, master, was piratically run away with, from Copeland's wharff, in Halifax, by four men, whose names are Richard Powell, William Buckley, George Taylor and William Durihan. The master having gone on board about eleven or twelve o'clock at night went to sleep in his cabin, and was awakened by an uncommon motion of the vessel;----on going upon deck to enquire the reason, was astonished to find himself at sea, and Halifax Light-House bearing West about three leagues, he was made to understand he was a prisoner; and the pirates immediately proceeded to the West-ward, and landed him on an island, called the Bald Tusket, where he was necessitated to stay four days, during which time he employed himself in making a raft, which he bound together with a cod-line, given him by the pirates, upon which he fastened himself, and committed himself to the sea; the wind setting on the shore, brought him to land after being twenty-four hours in the above situation; and after experiencing many hardships, he arrived at Shelburne, on Sunday, the 29th instant.

June 20. At a meeting of the merchants and other inhabitants of this city, held the 15th inst. at the Exchange, in consequence of a notification for that purpose, by direction of the Chamber of Commerce, and many other citizens: The meeting proceeded to take into consideration the embarrassed and critical situation to which the trade of America is reduced, for want of an adequate power in the Supreme Authority of the United States to regulate the same---In consequence whereof the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to correspond with the several states in the union, and the different counties in this state, on the interesting subject of the trade of the United States; in hopes that, by a free and reciprocal communication of opinions and sentiments thereon, it may prove a means of bringing about a measure absolutely indispensible to the true interest of America---that of vesting Congress with full and ample powers to regulate the commerce of the said United States.-----William Constable, Jacob Morris, Eleazer Miller, Daniel Phœnix, James Watson, Paschal N. Smith, David Brooks, Robert Bowne, Jonathan Lawrence, Joshua Sands, William W. Gilbert, Anthony Post, Thomas Ivers, Daniel Nevin, Archibald Currie, William Neilson, Nathaniel Hazard, Adam Gilchrist, jun. Jacobus Van Zandt, Alexander Stewart, Alexander Robertson, William Willcocks, John Wiley and Isaac Governeur.

By Order of the Meeting,

JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

On Friday last Congress appointed Mr. ----- Johnson, Surveyor for the state of Georgia, and Mr. Abraham Martin, Surveyor for the state of New-Jersey, in conformity to their ordinance of the 20th ult. for the laying off and disposing of the western territory.

Yesterday arrived at this port, in 42 days from Falmouth, the packet Greyhound, Captain Dunn; and the ship Sally, Captain Woodward, from St. Lucars.

BALTIMORE, *June* 17.

Yesterday arrived at Chatsworth, the seat of Geo. Lux, Esq, near this town, Mrs. Catharine Macaulay Graham, on her return from the state of Virginia.

Extract of a letter from Beeſon-Town, May 31, 1785.

"Laſt week at Fort-Pitt, ſome white men and Indians got in a frolick, when one of the latter killed one of the former, and wounded three others very dangerouſly. The Indian is now lying in irons. Several white men have been tomahawked, and otherwiſe much abuſed, over the river Ohio. From what information I can collect it appears that the Indians will not quietly give up the country over the river, agreeable to the treaty held laſt ſeaſon---the conſequences will be compulſory meaſures.

"A young man, of the name of Crawford, was killed a few days ago, and two others wounded, on the waters of Hockhockin. I ſhould here have concluded my letter, but have juſt received advice that one of the perſons wounded by the Indians at Pittſburg is dead; and that the militia had roſe, and endeavoured to obtain the murderer, in order to put him to death; but the garriſon interpoſed, and prevented the execution of their deſign. He is to be tried by the laws of this ſtate.

"A gentleman is now ſtanding by, whoſe ſon returned yeſterday from the Indian country, where himſelf and companions were attacked by the Indians, and all wounded; his left arm is broke, and one of the company miſſing."

Extract of a letter from one of the Weſt-India iſlands, dated May 23.

"We have advices from Jamaica to the 9th inſt. but they contain nothing new from the Muſquito-Shore. It appears highly probable that the Spaniards will relinquiſh the conteſt for the preſent, in hopes that a more favorable occaſion to aſſert their claims may occur at ſome future period. If the people of Kentuckey have any ſerious intentions of poſſeſſing themſelves of New-Orleans, there cannot be a more fortunate coincidence of circumſtances in favor of ſuch an enterpriſe than at preſent. In Europe, the Regency of Algiers gives ſerious cauſe of alarm; and the obſtinacy of his moſt Catholic Majeſty will cauſe the utmoſt exertions of his kingdom to be directed to another fruitleſs effort againſt that capital. In South-America, the diſpoſition of the natives to emancipate themſelves, occaſions a military force of ſuch magnitude to be kept up, as abſorbs a great proportion of the revenue drawn from that unhappy country.

"The demands for money in Spain are ſo urgent that the troops in Louiſiana and both the Floridas have long arrears of pay due to them, and have no proſpect of their being ſoon diſcharged. The rumpus at the Muſquito-Shore, terminate as it may, increaſes the demands for money in that quarter, and of courſe leaves leſs to be ſent elſewhere.

"All theſe circumſtances muſt operate in favor of any attempt againſt the Spaniſh eſtabliſhments on the Miſſiſippi."

PHILADELPHIA, *June 22.*

At a General Town Meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, Northern-Liberties and Diſtrict of Southwark, held at the State-Houſe on Monday, the 20th inſtant, the following REPORT of a Committee was read:

The committee appointed by a meeting of the citizens, on the 2d inſtant, to prepare the buſineſs intended for diſcuſſion at the preſent general meeting, report as follows:

THAT this committee are unanimous in ſentiment, that the moſt efficient and proper mode of obtaining the deſired relief, which the preſent ſtate of our trade and manufactures, in the relation with foreign nations requires, ought to be by application to the legiſlature, to whoſe wiſdom and juſtice the further conſideration of this momentous concern ſhould be ſubmitted; and in an entire confidence that this opinion of your committee will meet the concurrence of every good citizen,

They beg leave to ſubmit the following Reſolutions.

Reſolved, That the preſent is a ſuitable occaſion, when trade and manufactures have ſenſibly declined, and many cauſes concur to our oppreſſion, for the people to exerciſe collectively that privilege of offering their ſentiments and advice to their repreſentatives in aſſembly.

Reſolved, That nothing but a full power in Congreſs, over the commerce of the United States, can relieve it from its preſent oppreſſions.

Reſolved, That to withhold from Congreſs the full conſtitutional powers for this purpoſe, would be greatly injurious to the *common intereſt*; and from the neceſſity that would then be impoſed on the ſtates, of each reſorting to its own independent powers, might induce a diſſolution of the common government of the United States.

Reſolved, That as agriculture and manufactures are the great employment of the people, and conſtitute the wealth of the country; and that as the former muſt decline with our export trade, it becomes neceſſary to extend the latter.

It is the opinion of this meeting, that foreign manufactures interfering therewith ought to be diſcouraged; ſome by abſolute prohibitions; others by adequate duties and impoſts.

Reſolved, That reciprocity of advantages and benefits in trade, ought to be ſecured, by treaties of commerce between the citizens of the United States and the ſubjects of thoſe powers with whom they have commercial intercourſe, ſo as to render our commerce with other nations beneficial to our country.

Reſolved, That we will individually, by every encouragement in our power, endeavour to promote the manufactures of this country in preference to foreign ones.

Your committee preſume that theſe reſolutions embrace and fully comprehend the landed, trading, and manufacturing intereſts of this country; and they wiſh to cloſe the duties of their appointment by the following propoſition.

Whether it is your opinion, that a committee ſhould be nominated to digeſt the reſolutions into the form of a petition, to be laid before the Aſſembly at their next ſeſſion; and the ſame committee to correſpond with the ſeveral committees appointed for ſimilar purpoſes.

William Turnbull, Francis Gurney, William Jackſon, Benjamin G. Eyre, Francis Wade, John Barker, John Barry, Jacob Morgan, jun. Robert Smith, J. M. Neſbitt, John M'Culloh.

The reſolves being read, the committee was diſſolved: Whereupon, Mr. Ingerſoll was appointed chairman; the reſolves were read generally, afterwards paragraph by paragraph, and approved.

A citizen then propoſed the following Reſolves to be added to thoſe reported by the committee.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the legiſlature, at the enſuing ſeſſion, to uſe the beſt means in their power for extending the inland navigation of the ſtate, as well as for repairing and improving the public roads, in order to facilitate and increaſe the *internal* trade of the ſtate, and to promote the eaſy and commodious tranſportation of the *country produce to and* from this city.

Reſolved, That a memorial and petition be preſented to the Preſident and Supreme Executive Council, repreſenting the urgent neceſſity of their taking *effectual* meaſures for haſtening the collection of the arrearages of taxes, and of all other dues to the ſtate; thereby to fulfil the beneficial deſigns of the Aſſembly; and to effect that concurrence of the legiſlative and executive branches of government which is abſolutely neceſſary to promote the beſt intereſts of the mercantile, as well as every other concern, in the ſtate.

Reſolved, That the ſenſe of this meeting coincides with that expreſſed by the committee of merchants and traders of this city, in their memorial of the 6th of April laſt, to the General Aſſembly of this ſtate,---*ſo far as the views of that memorial extend*: And that this meeting highly approves of the reſolutions of that Honorable Houſe, of the 8th of April, in conſequence of the ſaid memorial.

It was then voted and reſolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the committee for the manner in which they have conducted the duties of their appointment.

That Mr. Ingerſoll, chairman of the meeting, be added to the former committee.

That ſeven mechanics be added to the former committee, the whole number of 21 to form the preſent committee. The following gentlemen were accordingly nominated and choſen, viz. *James Pearſon, Joſeph Marſh, Anthony Cuthbert, James Roney, Thomas Leiper, Thomas Procter* and *James Lang.*

*** The committee appointed at the above meeting are requeſted to meet at the City-Tavern, To-morrow evening, at ſeven o'clock, to carry into execution the buſineſs of their appointment.

We can aſſure the public, from the beſt authority, that, notwithſtanding all the Britiſh publications to the contrary, no American veſſel whatever has been captured by the Algerines or any of the other Barbary ſtates. The Emperor of Morocco indeed has made one prize only, viz. The brig Betſey, Captain James Irwin, of this port. Our Commiſſioners in Europe, it is ſaid, have received letters from the Emperor's Miniſter of foreign affairs, and from his Engliſh Interpreter, written by his order, intimating, that as ſoon as he heard that America had declared herſelf independent, he notified the powers of Europe, that he was ready to enter into friendſhip with us; that he likewiſe ſignified his amicable diſpoſition to ſome of our Commiſſioners ſome time ago; but having received no anſwer, he made but one ſingle prize, viz. the veſſel above-mentioned; that he had not, however, ſuffered the crew to be carried into ſlavery, nor confiſcated the veſſel and cargoe; that he had ordered that no more of our veſſels ſhould be moleſted until there ſhould be time for him to hear from Congreſs, or from their Miniſters in Europe; and that immediately on the concluſion of a treaty, he will deliver up the crew, veſſel and cargoe. The veſſel, however, is thought incapable of going to ſea again, and her cargoe, which was chiefly ſalt, has been damaged ſince her capture.---The moſt effectual meaſures are taking to prevent a repetition of hoſtilities from the Emperor, as well as from the other predatory powers. In the mean time, no danger can be apprehended from them out of the Streights of Gibraltar.

A correſpondent has been pleaſed to furniſh us with the following extracts from ſome of the many letters ſent by order of the Supreme Executive Council to the Commiſſioners of the different counties.---It will hence appear, that though, like the ſpirits of Glendower, the taxes would not come, they were often and warmly ſolicited.

IN a circular letter of the 20th of May, 1783, after ſome reaſoning upon the ſtate and wants of the army, foreign debts, &c. &c. they proceed: "But to motives of virtue, gratitude, and patriotiſm, I muſt alſo add the *obligations of law*, which can neither be evaded nor oppoſed---and indeed, ſenſibly are Council affected by theſe conſiderations, that ſhould not the arrears due upon the claſs and effective ſupply taxes be *immediately diſcharged*, they will feel themſelves conſtrained to adopt a more deciſive line of conduct, and exert thoſe powers with which they are inveſted by law."

In a ſecond letter, dated the 24th of July, 1783, they ſay, "The many arguments derived from the effects which have hitherto been urged with great plauſibility and ſome degree of juſtice, muſt now ceaſe to operate. Labor has its price;---the produce of the country is high, and all articles of foreign growth or manufacture exceedingly low:---Theſe facts are too notorious to be denied, and the reaſoning upon them too obvious to require a more pointed application. I have only to add, that whatever diſpoſition to indulgence Council may feel as *men* ---as *officers* they can no longer regard the delinquency of the people with mere complaint and remonſtrance."

IN COUNCIL, Philadelphia, April 14, 1784.

"SOME late accounts from Congreſs make it the duty of Council to call upon you again to exert yourſelves in the diſcharge of your common truſt.

"It is impoſſible however, that you can ſtand in need of any further information upon that ſubject, or that I can ſuggeſt any new motive to intereſt you in it.

"My former letters will ſufficiently ſhew you the wants of government and the diſpoſition of Council."

IN COUNCIL, Philadelphia, January 20, 1785.

"I AM again directed by Council to renew their orders, that *you proceed* in the moſt *effectual way* to the *collection of taxes* in *your county*. In a late publication of the Honorable the General Aſſembly, in reply to a meſſage from this Board, the paſt conduct of Council is in ſome degree cenſured.

"After mentioning the grievances which have ariſen from a want of punctuality in redeeming our public ſecurities, they ſay, '*It ariſes from the delay of the collection of taxes, which it is the duty of the executive part of government to remedy.*'

"To obviate all objection on this ſcore hereafter, Council feel themſelves called upon by this declaration of the Legiſlature, to *execute the laws inſtantly, and without diſcrimination.* You are therefore to regard *this* as the *laſt notice* of their common wiſhes to avoid the diſagreeable, but neceſſary, alternative which the law has left them."

BOARD OF TREASURY, *New-York, June 13, 1785.*

Frigate ALLIANCE.

On the First TUESDAY of Auguſt next,

Will be SOLD at public Auction,

At the MERCHANTS COFFEE-HOUSE, in the City of Philadelphia,

THE FRIGATE ALLIANCE, now lying in the river Delaware, with all her Tackle and Appurtenances (excepting her warlike appointments.)

A deſcription of the ſhip, and inventory of her tackle and appurtenances, will be publiſhed on the day of ſale.

The payment, for the convenience of the purchaſer, may be made in good negotiable notes, payable in four equal monthly inſtalments.

N. B The ſale will commence at twelve o'clock preciſely.

To be rented, on the 26th of July next,

THAT noted and well known TAVERN, the BUNCH OF GRAPES, ſituate in Third-ſtreet, between Arch and Market-ſtreets, conſiſting of a three ſtory brick houſe, 52 feet in front, and a yard 196 feet deep, whereon are erected ſtables for 60 horſes, a kitchen, and other uſeful buildings. For terms, apply to the Subſcriber, in Pine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. MICHAEL MORGAN OBRIEN.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to the COLLECTORS of the *Federal Supply and County Taxes* that they pay off their reſpective Duplicates, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next; and thoſe who are ſtill in arrears for the Effective Supply Tax for 1782, within three weeks from this date. All delinquents will, after the expiration of the above mentioned times, be proceeded againſt as the law directs, without reſpect of perſons.

By Order of the Board of Commiſſioners,
GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

20th of 6th Month, 1785.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Cheltenham townſhip, and county of Montgomery, on the 3d inſt. a cheſnut ſorrel MARE, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter; ſhe has a ſnip and ſtar, alſo ſome ſaddle ſpots, ſhod all round, ſuppoſed to be about 7 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

§ BENJAMIN SHOEMAKER.

On *FRIDAY* next,

Preciſely at NINE o'CLOCK at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

Late imported, and to be SOLD by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

PRINTER, in Market ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets,

[Price SIX SHILLINGS]

DARYING EXEMPLIFIED; or the BUSINESS of

CHEESE-MAKING

LAID down from approved rules collected from the moſt experienced Dairy-women of ſeveral counties. Digeſted under various heads, from a ſeries of obſervations during thirty years practice in the cheeſe trade. Alſo the moſt approved method of making BUTTER. Likewiſe a diſſertation on Apple Trees, or the culture of the Orchard improved. The nature of Vegetation explained. With ſome obſervations of great importance to Huſbandry.

Extract from Arthur Young' *Remarks (in the* Monthly Review) *on* DARYING EXEMPLIFIED.

"THIS is a plain, practical and ſenſible performance; it "contains more knowledge in the art of making cheeſe, by far, "than any other book in our language. Large extracts from ſo "ſmall a volume *within the compaſs of every one's purſe*, are not "neceſſary." And after having recited the chief ſubjects treated on, ſays, "All theſe and many other uſeful points are treated of "at large, in a very practical manner, evidently the Reſult of "experience." 6 w.

TO BE LETT,

A LOT of GROUND under good poſt and rail fence, ſituate at the corner of Ninth and Race-ſtreets, being 66 feet front on Race, and 144 feet deep on Ninth-ſtreet. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber in Penn-ſtreet.

June 16, 1785. J. SWANWICK.

Cheſter county, June 16, 1785.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That the perſons appointed by law to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts of the Commiſſioners for erecting the public buildings in Cheſter county, do propoſe to meet at the houſe of ISAAC GRIFFITHS, Innholder, in Tredyffrin townſhip, on the 4th day of July next, at twelve o'clock where all perſons concerned are deſired to attend §

Salem, New-Jerſey, June 17, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the ſubſcribers, priſoners, confined for debt in the goal of Salem, that they meet at the houſe of Mary Boroughs, in the town of Salem, on Thurſday, the 21ſt day of July next, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of the ſaid debtors effects may not be taken, and they diſcharged from confinement according to law.

WILLIAM THOMPSON,
SAMUEL MARRYOTT,
¶ JOSEPH ACTON.

In purſuance of the laſt will and teſtament of PHILIP MOSER, late of this city, deceaſed, will be expoſed to SALE, at public Vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, on Monday, the firſt day of Auguſt next, at ſix o'clock in the evening:

A LOT of GROUND, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front, on ſaid Union-ſtreet, 38 feet, and in depth 53 feet 4 inches, on which is a three ſtory brick houſe, and a two-ſtory ſtone adjoining, with a bake houſe, granaries, &c. back, in good order: Alſo one other lot, adjoining the above, containing in front on Union-ſtreet 19 feet, and in depth 53 feet 4 inches, on which is a frame building, with the privilege of a 4 feet alley on the eaſt. The whole now in the tenure of John Plankinhorn, until the firſt day of November next.

CONDITIONS:

One third of the whole purchaſe money to remain at intereſt during the natural life of Sophia Paulus (late Moſer.)

Seven hundred pounds to be paid on executing the deeds.

Two hundred pounds 13th Auguſt, 1789.

Three hundred pounds 16th December, 1791.

The remainder 25th January, 1794.

Intereſt to be paid annually

A title and poſſeſſion will be given on payment of the above ſums, and giving ſecurity for the remainder to Philip Boehm, by

SOPHIA PAULUS Executrix,
PHILIP BOEHM, Executor.

Philadelphia, June 15, 1785. ¶ 6 w.

ABOUT the 6th of December 1784, WILLIAM YOUNG, jun. Botaniſt, of the townſhip of Kingeſſes, near Philadelphia, went from home on a journey to Wilmington, in North-Carolina, to make a collection of ſeed, roots, trees, &c in the way of his buſineſs; and ſome time about the 12th of April laſt, ſent by the veſſel Union, Capt Taylor, a number of boxes with a collection of thoſe things, to Philadelphia, alſo a letter to his father or wife, dated the 19th of February, giving an expectation of his arrival at home the beginning of April, and has not been heard of ſince, which gives his family reaſon to fear he is deceaſed on the road, or that ſome accident has befallen him. Any perſon or perſons that can give certain intelligence of him by a letter to the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Blockley, near Philadelphia, directed to the care of JOSEPH OGDEN, at the middle bridge, on Schuylkill, or to JACOB BARGE, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by

June 20, 1785. ‖ CHRISTIANA LEECH.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Sunday evening, the 19th inſt. a German Servant, named GEORGE DAVID WORTZ, by trade a butcher, but underſtands all kinds of farming labour, about 22 years of age, brown complexion, grey eyes, and has lately loſt one of his upper fore-teeth. He had on and took with him, a blue cloth coat, a white linen jacket with ſleeves, two corded dimity waiſtcoats with double rows of ſmall white buttons, one pair of black velvet breeches, and one pair of trowſers made of Ruſſia ſheeting, a pair of plated ſhoe buckles, round hat, and ſeveral fine ſhirts. He ſpeaks Engliſh badly, having arrived from Germany (by way of Amſterdam) laſt fall. Whoever will ſecure ſaid ſervant, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought to the ſubſcriber, Twelve Dollars. CHRISTIAN WIRTZ.

Philadelphia, June 20, 1785.

WHEREAS my wife ELIZABETH, late ELIZABETH GILMORE, after having robbed me of a conſiderable part of my property, hath eloped from my bed and board, without any juſt cauſe, and now lives with her ſon, in a very indecent and unbecoming like manner. Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I ſhall not pay any debts of her contracting from and after the date hereof.

York Town, May 27, 1785. † 1 w JAMES DABBEN.

CAME to the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the borough of Cheſter, at the ſign of Captain Biddle, two weeks ago, a bay MARE, with ſome white ſpots on her back; ſhe appears to be 15 or 16 years old, and with foal. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for the ſame in ten days from the date hereof.

June 13, 1785. ‖ SAMUEL JOHNSON.

IMPORTED
In the last VESSELS from EUROPE, by
KUHN and RISBERG,
A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of
SPRING GOODS:
Among which are the following---

OLIVE, jeans and fuſtains,
Printed jeans and jeanets,
Dimeties,
Croſs-over,
Stockinets,
Dutch and Pruſſian cords,
Superfine yard wide India jeans,
Snowdonets,
Velverets,
Corduroys,
Sattinets,
Hairbines,
Striped hollands,
Haerlem ſtripes and checks,
11-8ths linen & cotton checks,
A large variety of printed cottons and linens,
Ditto dark and light ground chintzes and calicoes,
Nankeens,
India calicoes,
Moreens and taboreens,
Shalloons, tammies and durants,
Calimancoes,
Montereens and wildbores,
Yard wide rich crapes,
Plain and figured camblets,
Saggathies and duroys,
Furniture checks and calicoes,
Mens, boys, and womens ſilk, thread, and cotton hoſe,
Womens ſilk, jean, kid and beaver gloves and mitts,
Mens ſilk caps,
Oiled ſilk bathing ditto,
Mens thread, kid and beaver gloves,
Womens chip, Leghorn & beaver hats,
Mode and ſarſnet faſhionable ſhades,
Sattin, Perſian & durant quilts,
A great variety of black and white ſilk,
Crape, thread & ſpuffee gauzes,
Spotted and loom bordered kenting aprons & handkerchiefs
Needle worked lawn, tambured muſlin, gauze & minionet do.
Tiffanies,
Long lawn,
Black and white catgut,
Cambricks and lawns,
Cinnamon, ſtraw, layloc, brown garnet, emperor's eye and fleſh coloured mantuas,
India taffities,
Ell wide perſians,
Black, white and dove-coloured ſattins,
Modes, perſians and ſarſnets,
A large aſſortment of common and rich ſilk handkerchiefs,
Linen and cotton handkerchiefs, ſpotted, bordered and mapped,
Mock and Marſeilles quilting,
Fine corded muſlins,
Diaper and damaſk tablecloths and napkins,
Towelling and clouting diapers,
Coarſe and fine ſtriped tickens,
6, 7 8, 9, and 10-qr. bedbunts,
Childrens Morocco ſhoes,
Mens Morocco ſlippers,
Mens, boys and childrens black and white beaver, caſtor and felt hats,
Bindings and ferretings of all breadths,
White & coloured threads, tapes and bobbins,
Nonſopretties & Hanover laces,
Tully and camblet gartering,
Hatters trimmings,
Wire ſhirt buttons,
Rich ſcarf and common twiſt,
Sewing and embroid ring ſilks,
Silk and thread ſtay laces,
Thread and blond laces and edgings,
Black ſilk laces,
Plain and painted ribbons in boxes,
Half-penny & penny taſte plain and pearled,
Hair ribbon,
Black ruſſel,
Superfine bombazeens,
Black, white and brown buckrams,
Ticklenbergs,
Lubec rolls,
Heſſens,
White and brown Ruſſia, drillings,
Sail duck,
7 8ths & yard wide Iriſh linens,
Brown filefias,
Yellow canvas,
Crewels,
Hair chair ſeating,
Switch, half and whole hunters whips,
Green, yellow, blue and red Morocco ſkins,
Pocket looking glaſſes,
Artificial flowers and wreaths,
Gimp,
Dreſſed and undreſſed dolls,
Horn and ivory combs,
Womens bent ditto,
Paper ſnuff boxes,
Butt ſoals,
Galeſhoes,
Pot, foolſcap and poſt paper,
Paſteboard,
Dutch quills and ſealing wax,
Blacklead pencils and ink powder,
Slates and ſlate pencils,
Bibles, teſtaments, pſalters and horn books,
Braſs, paper and leather ink ſtands,
Watch chains, keys and trinkets,
Temple ſpectacles,
Bone and horn coat and veſt moulds,
Sadlery and ſhoemakers implements very generally aſſorted,
Kirby and common fiſh hooks,
Plated, paſte, Pinchbeck, white and yellow metal, ſhoe, knee, breaſt, and ſtock buckles,
Plated, fancy, white and yellow metal coat and veſt buttons,
White and yellow metal glaſs & gilt ſleeve buttons,
Plated ſpurs,
Braſs beer and wine cocks,
Single and double chambered padlocks,
Mill and handſaw files,
Wood ſcrews,
Gimblets,
Cruet frames and glaſſes,
Steelyards,
Braſs, ſteel & iron cankleſticks,
Iron and poliſhed ſteel ſnuffers,
Mens and womens thimbles,
Braſs nails,
Darning, knitting, Whitechapel and common needles,
Pewter aſſorted,
Cutteau, butchers and Barlow knives,
Oyſter knives,
Pins,
Knives and forks,
Taylors ſhears,
Sciſſars of all ſizes,
Sheep ſhears,
Curry combs,
Sweeping, cloths, ſhoe and horſe bruſhes,
German ſcythes and whetſtones,
Sad irons,
Copper fiſh and tea kettles,
Tea urns,
Large and ſmall japanned waiters,
Warming pans,
Powder, ſhot and bar lead,
Millſaws,
Iron wire from No. 17 to 22,
Crowley's ſteel,
Womens hoſe and others,
Calimanco and damaſk ſhoes in trunks and boxes,
Mens ſhoes in trunks,
Hairdreſſers implements aſſorted in boxes,
German and Briſtol glaſs ware well aſſorted in crates and cheſts,
Japanned ware compleatly aſſorted in caſks,
Setts of plated dining and tea table equipage of the lateſt faſhion,
Nuhrenberg toys aſſorted in caſes,
Short and long pipes,
Juniper berries and anniſeeds in tierces and hogſheads,
Liquorice ſtick,
Spaniſh white and brown and yellow ochre in tierces,
Red and white lead in ſmall caſks,
Antimony, copperas and brimſtone, in tierces and barrels,
Gilt red leather trunks in neſts,
Hyſon and green teas in quarter cheſts,
Small mahogany framed pier looking glaſſes in handy packages, containing from 6 to 12 each, and a few pair elegant large ſized,
A quantity of copper in ſheets and bottoms,
Spikes aſſorted from 5 to 11 and a half inches,
4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 20d and 30d nails,
Bar iron,
Rod, ſheet, and hoop iron,
Steel in boxes and faggots,
Plough ſhares and coulters,
Waggon traces,
Spades, Shovels,
Frying pans,
Braſs wire,
Hooks and thimbles,
Martin ſpikes,
Carpenters tools, &c. &c. 8w.

EDWARD EVANS,
Has for SALE, at South-Street Wharff,
A QUANTITY of excellent
Burlington Pork and Meſs Beef.
Philadelphia, May 24. ‡

AGREEABLE to the Reſolve of CONGRESS, of May 10, 1780, reſpecting the renewal of LOAN OFFICE CERTIFICATES, deſtroyed through accident; I the ſubſcriber do notify, that on or about the 6th day of January, 1780, my dwelling-houſe, in Talbot county, in the State of Maryland, was conſumed by fire, and therein were burnt and conſumed, two Continental Loan Office Certificates; that is to ſay, one No. 1859, for one thouſand dollars, and the other No. 1860, for one thouſand dollars alſo; both of which Certificates were iſſued at the Continental Loan Office in Philadelphia, on the 27 h day of April, 1779, and were taken out in the name of Joſeph Bruff, of the county and ſtate aforeſaid. And this notice is given to entitle the owner to have the ſaid Certificates renewed.
6 w. RACHEL GOLDSBOROUGH.

MATTHEW CLARKSON,
Has for SALE, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for ſpecie, or the new emiſſion of paper money, at his STORE, in Third-ſtreet, almoſt oppoſite the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, and the fifth houſe to the ſouthward of Arch-ſtreet ----
The following ARTICLES, *viz.*
A GOOD aſſortment of fine and coarſe linens of various prices, elegant chintzes, Marſeilles quilting, white jeans of the firſt quality, ditto of various colours, gauzes, plain and ſoufflee, ſewing ſilks of different colours, round and ſquare japanned waiters, from 7 to 16 inches, a variety of ink-ſtands, men and womens ſhoes, a large aſſortment of cheſt locks and hinges, padlocks, till and cupboard locks, tea cheſt ditto, braſs deſk and till ditto, ſpring cheſt ditto, braſs deſk ſetts, firmer chizels, turners ditto, gouges, plane-irons, an aſſortment of files, tennant ſaws, H and HL hinges, carvers tools, wood ſcrews, ſpike gimblets, ſmall ditto, awl blades, butchers cleavers, plated ſtirrups, curb chains, bitts and ſnaffles, a large quantity of cutlery, conſiſting of knives and forks, cutteaus, pen-knives, ſciſſars, razors, and lancets of the beſt ſort; plated ſhoe and knee-buckles, tin ditto, hat ditto, beſt plated coat and veſt buttons, gilt ditto, tin and plain white metal ditto, black death-head horn do. ſleeve ditto, ſword hooks, cork-ſcrews, watch-chains and keys, braſs thimbles, pins, mixt ditto, ſailmakers needles, darning and white chappel ditto, buckle bruſhes, very elegant ſnuff boxes, Indian trinkets, conſiſting of beads, links and ear-bobs, &c. needle-caſes, paper ink-pots, mahogany knife-caſes and tea-cheſts, japanned ſugar-boxes, ditto tobacco-diſhes and clyſter-pipes; beſt cordage, conſiſting of cables, hawſers, ſtays, tow-lines, tacks, ſheets, buoy-ropes, bolt-ropes, ſpun-yarn, hawſline, marline, log-lines, hand-lines, deep ſea lines, ſail-twine, whipping-twine and Hamburgh lines, &c. German ſcythes, an elegant clock, upon a new conſtruction, ſupported by marble columns. c 4 w

Imported in the Ship London, and other Veſſels from Europe, and to be SOLD by
TOWERS & EVANS,
Next Door to the Preſbyterian Meeting-houſe, in Market-ſtreet,
A freſh ASSORTMENT of
Capital DRUGS and MEDICINES,
A Variety of Patent MEDICINES, &c.
And a large and general ASSORTMENT of
GLASS and PAINTERS COLOURS, viz.

WHITE LEAD, dry and ground in Oil,
Red Lead, do. do.
Spaniſh Brown, do. do.
Yellow Oker, do. do
Pruſſian Blue, do. do.
Verdigreaſe, do. do.
Lamp Black, do. do.
Annatto,
Brown Pink,
Blue Black,
Black Lead,
Carmine,
Drop Lake,
Dutch Pink,
Flake White,
Frankford Black,
Gamboge,
Indian Ink,
Ivory Black,
Kings Yellow,
Litharge,
Magnes,
Naples Yellow,
Roſe Pink,
Spaniſh Whiting,
Stone Oker,
Strewing Smalt,
Turkey Umber,
Venetian Red,
Vermillion,
White Vitriol.

Linſeed Oil, drying ditto, Spirits of Turpentine, Turpentine Varniſh, White ditto, Brown ditto, Lacquer, Pallet Knives, Painters Bruſhes, Marking ditto, Saſh Tools, ground and common, Camels Hair Pencils, &c. Window, Coach, Picture and Clock Face Glaſs, from 20 Inches by 16 to 8 Inches by 6.
N. B. Glaſs cut to any Size or Form. §

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,
At his Houſe, in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, at the Sign of the SCYTHE and SICKLE,---
A large Quantity of *Scythes* and *Sickles*,
which he will ſell on reaſonable terms.
THOMAS GOUCHER.

N. B. He intends, in another Year, to eſtabliſh his Manufactory on a more extenſive Plan than at preſent, provided he meets with due Encouragement from the Public.
Philadelphia, May 16, 1785. c 6 w.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.
RAN AWAY laſt night from Cornwall Furnace, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh Servant, named ROBERT EARLEY, about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, round ſhouldered, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, grey eyes and black hair. Had on and took with him, a coarſe grey upper jacket, under ditto, a new pair tow linen trowſers, one pair ditto, partly wore, an old felt hat, and old ſhoes. It is ſuppoſed he will forge a paſs, and pretend to be a ſchoolmaſter. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by ¶ CURTIS GRUBB.

Imported by the Pigou and Grange, and other late arrivals from Europe, and for SALE by
William & John Sitgreaves,
In Front-ſtreet, three doors below Cheſnut-ſtreet, an extenſive
Aſſortment of ſeaſonable Goods, viz.
ELL wide and 6-qr. fine book muſlins; fine wide jaconet ditto; low priced humhums; dyed fuſtians; white and coloured jeans; plain and printed cotton beavers; olive coloured ſattinets; dimities and drawboys; Marſeilles quilting, bordered; cotton counterpanes; Marſeilles bed quilts; common ſtriped hollands; ell wide French ſtripes; 7-8ths, yard wide and apron wide linen and cotton checks; furniture checks; Manchester bed bunt; Flanders ticks and ticking in pieces; common check hankerchiefs; printed linen and cotton ditto; ſhort pile, hair and worſted ſhag; corduroys and velvets; an elegant variety of Engliſh mantuas; rich black paduaſoy; ditto black florentine; ſattins, peelongs and modes; ſarſnets and perſians; ſilk Manchester gown patterns; bandanoe, romal and pullicat ſilk handkerchiefs; Engliſh and Iriſh black and coloured ditto; ſewing ſilk and ſilk twiſt; a great variety of plain, net and trimming gauzes; gauze handkerchiefs; plain and flowered kentings; kenting handkerchiefs and aprons; cambricks and clear lawns; minionet and flowered lawn; black and white lace and edging; mens, womens and youths thread and cotton ſtockings; mens ſilk ſtockings; womens blue worſted and childrens ſpotted ditto; ſilk, thread and worſted gloves and mits; grain and coloured lamb ditto; 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens; Iriſh dowlas and ſheeting; fine white Ruſſia ſheeting; white and brown Ruſſia drilling; Ruſſia ravens duck; German flaxen oznabrigs; hempen ticklenburgs; Ruſſia diaper; clouting diaper; diaper tablecloths; brown roll and bagging; white and brown ell wide keſſens; hambro' long lawns; brown hollands; white and brown buckram; calicoes, cottons and chintz; plain blue calicoes; ſuperfine broadcloths; moreens, taborets and jeans; ſhalloons, durants and calimancoes; plain and ſtriped cambletes; fine black ſattinet; doriſetteens, crapes and poplins; Scotch and wilton carpets and carpeting; common and Tully garters; ſwitch and hunter whips; low priced plain and fancy metal buttons; mohair and baſket ditto; ſilk and thread laces and ferrets; threads, bindings, pins and needles; neſts of red leather and hair trunks; ivory and horn combs; braſs and iron candleſticks; ſhovels and tongs; bureau braſs furniture; cutlery, ſadlery, and a variety of ſmall hardware; writing paper; men and boys black and drab felt and caſtor hats; pocket and toilet looking glaſſes; bibles, teſtaments, &c. in trunks; guns, powder and ſhot; nails from 4d to 20d; tin and iron wire; window glaſs, 8 by 10, &c. &c.
Alſo womens low priced black and coloured ſhoes in trunks; London and Briſtol pewter aſſorted in caſks; a few caſks of cutlery and hardware; beſt three ſtranded ſeine twine; Crowley ſteel in half faggots; braſs kettles in neſts. 6 w.

THE noted ſtallion ECLIPSE, having for three years paſt ſucceſſively, ſtood at the ſame place as a covering horſe, and been frequently ſhewn at the Coffee-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, and at all times and places, where he has been viewed and examined, by any gentleman ſportſman, or judge of that noble animal, ſtill allowed to be the moſt compleat figure of a horſe they had ever ſeen, and 'tis as generally acknowledged, that for beauty, carriage and ſpeed, *Eclipſe* is not excelled by any horſe on this continent, nor is there any more certain and noted for getting ſuperior elegant colts; many of which are now very valuable, and may be ſeen in the poſſeſſion of ſeveral gentlemen in the neighbourhood.

Eclipſe having thus ſo juſtly ſupported the higheſt reputation of a covering ſtallion, by giving full ſatisfaction to the ſubſcriber's friends, is for the conveniency of ſuch gentlemen as chooſe to breed elegant horſes from him, ſtill continued at the old place, the late ſeat of Mr. Robert Hopkins, deceaſed, on Point-no-Point, five miles from Philadelphia, to cover the ſeaſon, at *Three Pounds Five Shillings* each mare.----The horſe is ſo generally known, that it almoſt ſeems ſuperfluous to ſay any thing as to deſcribing ſuch a noted and conſpicuous figure, and only for cuſtom, it were entirely unneceſſary: However, he is full blooded, a moſt beautiful bright bay, ſtrong black mane and tail, and well marked, fifteen hands and an inch high, and every way juſtly and truly proportioned-----and really of ſuperior figure-----ſix years old this graſs, of great ſtrength and action, and his pedigree is up to the firſt breed of horſes ever on the continent. A Fearnought, a Herod, &c.---The particular deſcent will be given to thoſe gentlemen who pleaſe to favor the ſubſcriber with their preference.

Good Paſture on reaſonable terms, and every neceſſary care taken of the mares while in the the ſubſcriber's charge. The money to be paid before they are taken away.

Having a conſiderable range of beſt early paſture, on choice meadow grounds, convenient for the accommodation of any gentleman's horſes and cattle from the city or neighbourhood, I propoſe to take in any ſuch to paſture or keep per week, on very moderate terms, and when the ſeaſon advances ſhall have a quantity of other excellent mowing graſs, which will be ſold by the acre at reaſonable rates;---and now have a quantity of prime hay for ſale. tbc 4 w. JACOB BATES.

N. B. For ſatisfaction of the public, and the obſervation of gentlemen ſportſmen, judges of horſes, *Eclipſe* will be ſhewn at the Coffee-houſe, on Market Days, when the weather is fine.
Point-no-Point, April 5, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,
TWO thouſand five hundred acres of LAND, in Berkely county, adjoining to the tract now in poſſeſſion of Mr. James Wormeley, at the Rocks. The goodneſs and fertility of its ſoil are ſo well known, that any deſcription of it is unneceſſary. It is convenient to the beſt merchant-mills, to ſaw-mills, the market town of Wincheſter, to churches and meeting-houſes. I ſhall be in Berkeley in May or the beginning of June. In my abſence, either Mr. JAMES WORMELEY or Mr. NICHOLAS ROPER may be applied to, who will ſhew the land, and receive propoſals from thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of it. It may be laid off in lots of two or three hundred acres, or more or leſs, to ſuit the purchaſers, or ſold in one body. Six months credit for half the ſums, twelve for the other half. Intereſt will be required from the day of ſigning the bonds, on failure of payment when they become due. RALPH WORMELEY.
Virginia, Roſegill, March 3, 1785 § 6 w.

To be LETT, on Ground-rent,
For a term not exceeding TEN Years,
A NUMBER of LOTS of GROUND, ſituate in Fourth ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets, adjoining the Friend's ſchool-houſe. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, who will ſhew a plot of the ſame.
ALSO, a number of HOUSES and LOTS, in the City and Liberties, and many PLANTATIONS in the different States, to be SOLD or LETT. RICHARD ARMITT.
Philadelphia, April 26, 1785.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE, 1785. THE NUMB. 2374.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1785.

BOARD OF TREASURY, *New-York, June* 13, 1785.

Frigate ALLIANCE.

On the First TUESDAY of Auguſt next,

Will be SOLD at public Auction,

At the MERCHANTS COFFEE-HOUSE, in the City of Philadelphia,

THE FRIGATE ALLIANCE, now lying in the river Delaware, with all her Tackle and Appurtenances (excepting her warlike appointments.)

A deſcription of the ſhip, and inventory of her tackle and appurtenances, will be publiſhed on the day of ſale.

The payment, for the convenience of the purchaſer, may be made in good negotiable notes, payable in four equal monthly inſtalments.

N. B. The ſale will commence at twelve o'clock preciſely.

To be rented, on the 26th of July next,

THAT noted and well known TAVERN, the BUNCH OF GRAPES, ſituate in Third-ſtreet, between Arch and Market-ſtreets, conſiſting of a three ſtory brick houſe, 52 feet in front, and a yard 196 feet deep, whereon are erected ſtables for 60 horſes, a kitchen, and other uſeful buildings. For terms apply to the Subſcriber, in Pine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. MICHAEL MORGAN OBRIEN.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to the COLLECTORS of the *Federal Supply and County Taxes* that they pay off their reſpective Duplicates, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next; and thoſe who are ſtill in arrears for the Effective Supply Tax for 1782, within three weeks from this date. All delinquents will, after the expiration of the above mentioned times, be proceeded againſt as the law directs, without reſpect of perſons.

By Order of the Board of Commiſſioners,
GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

Lately imported, and to be SOLD by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

PRINTER, in Market ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets,

[Price SIX SHILLINGS]

DARYING EXEMPLIFIED; or the BUSINESS of

CHEESE-MAKING

LAID down from approved rules, collected from the moſt experienced Dairy-women of ſeveral counties. Digeſted under various heads, from a ſeries of obſervations during thirty years practice in the cheeſe trade. Alſo the moſt approved method of making BUTTER. Likewiſe a diſſertation on Apple-Trees, or the culture of the Orchard improved. The nature of Vegetation explained. With ſome obſervations of great importance to Huſbandry.

Extract from Arthur Young' *Remarks (in the* Monthly Review) *on* DARYING EXEMPLIFIED.

"THIS is a plain, practical and ſenſible performance; it "contains more knowledge in the art of making cheeſe, by far, "than any other book in our language. Large extracts from ſo "ſmall a volume, *within the compaſs of every one's purſe*, are not "neceſſary." And after having recited the chief ſubjects treated on, ſays, "All theſe and many other uſeful points are treated of "at large, in a very practical manner, evidently the Reſult of "experience." 6 w.

TO BE LETT,

A LOT of GROUND, under good poſt and rail fence, ſituate at the corner of Ninth and Race-ſtreets, being 66 feet front on Race, and 144 feet deep on Ninth-ſtreet. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, in Penn-ſtreet.

June 16, 1785. J. SWANWICK.

In purſuance of the laſt will and teſtament of PHILIP MOSER, late of this city, deceaſed, will be expoſed to SALE, at public Vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, on Monday, the firſt day of Auguſt next, at ſix o'clock in the evening:

A LOT of GROUND, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front, on ſaid Union-ſtreet, 38 feet, and in depth 53 feet 4 inches, on which is a three ſtory brick houſe, and a two-ſtory ſtone adjoining, with a bake houſe, granaries, &c. back, in good order: Alſo one other lot, adjoining the above, containing in front on Union-ſtreet, 19 feet, and in depth 53 feet 4 inches, on which is a frame building, with the privilege of a 4 feet alley on the eaſt. The whole now in the tenure of John Plankinhorn, until the firſt day of November next.

CONDITIONS:

One third of the whole purchaſe money to remain at intereſt during the natural life of Sophia Paulus (late Moſer.)
Seven hundred pounds to be paid on executing the deeds.
Two hundred pounds 13th Auguſt, 1789.
Three hundred pounds 16th December, 1791.
The remainder 25th January, 1794.
Intereſt to be paid annually.

A title and poſſeſſion will be given on payment of the above ſums, and giving ſecurity for the remainder to Philip Boehm, by

SOPHIA PAULUS, Executrix,
PHILIP BOEHM, Executor.

Philadelphia, June 15, 1785. 6 w.

Salem, New-Jerſey, June 17, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the ſubſcribers, priſoners, confined for debt in the goal of Salem, that they meet at the houſe of Mary Burroughs, in the town of Salem, on Thurſday, the 21ſt day of July next, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of the ſaid debtors effects may not be taken, and they diſcharged from confinement according to law.

WILLIAM THOMPSON,
SAMUEL MARRYOTT,
JOSEPH ACTON.

20th of 6th Month, 1785.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Cheltenham townſhip, and county of Montgomery, on the 3d inſt. a cheſnut ſorrel MARE, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter; ſhe has a ſnip and ſtar, alſo ſome ſaddle ſpots, ſhod all round, ſuppoſed to be about 7 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

BENJAMIN SHOEMAKER.

[*From the* London Gazette *of April* 30, 1785.]

At the court at St. *James's*, the 8th of *April*, 1785.

PRESENT,

The KING's moſt excellent majeſty in council.

WHEREAS by an act paſſed in this preſent ſeſſion of parliament, entitled, "An act for further continuing, for "a limited time, an act made in the twenty-third year of the "reign of his preſent majeſty, entitled, "An act for preventing certain inſtruments from being required from ſhips "belonging to the United States of America, and to give to "his majeſty, for a limited time, certain powers for the better carrying on trade and commerce between the ſubjects of "his majeſty's dominions and the inhabitants of the ſaid United States," and for continuing, for a limited time, an act made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his preſent majeſty, entitled, "An act to extend the powers of an act, made in the "twenty-third year of his preſent majeſty, for giving his majeſty certain powers for the better carrying on trade and "commerce between the ſubjects of his majeſty's dominions, "and the inhabitants of the United States of America, to the "trade and commerce of this kingdom, with the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, with reſpect to certain articles therein mentioned," it is enacted, that the ſaid acts, and all the matters and things therein contained, ſhall continue and be in force until the 5th day of April, 1786; his Majeſty doth thereupon, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, hereby order and declare, that any unmanufactured goods and merchandizes, the importation of which into this kingdom is not prohibited by law, (except oil) and any pitch, tar, turpentine, indigo, maſts, yards and bowſprits, being the growth or production of any of the United States of America, may (until further orders) be imported directly from thence into any of the ports of this kingdom, either in Britiſh or American ſhips, by Britiſh ſubjects, or by any of the people inhabiting in, or belonging to the ſaid United States, or any of them, and may be entered and landed in any port in this kingdom, upon payment of the ſame duties as the like ſort of goods or merchandize are or may be ſubject and liable to, if imported by Britiſh ſubjects, in Britiſh ſhips, from any Britiſh iſland or plantation in America, and no other, notwithſtanding ſuch goods or merchandize, or the ſhips in which the ſame may be brought, may not be accompanied with the certificates or other documents heretofore required by law:—

And it is hereby further ordered, that there ſhall be the ſame drawbacks, exemptions and bounties on merchandizes and goods exported from Great-Britain, into the territories of the ſaid United States of America, or any of them, as are or may be allowed by law, upon the exportation of the like goods or merchandize to any of the iſlands, plantations, or colonies, belonging to the Crown of Great-Britain in America; and that (until further order) there ſhall be allowed and paid the ſame drawbacks on the exportation of any ſort of foreign hemp, or foreign iron exported from Great-Britain into any Britiſh colony or plantation in America, or into the territories of the United States of America, or any of them, as are or may be allowed by law upon the exportation of the like ſort of hemp or iron, and under the ſame rules, regulations, reſtrictions, penalties and forfeitures in all reſpects, as ſuch drawbacks are allowed and paid, or are ſubject and liable to by law, upon the exportation of ſuch hemp and iron into other foreign parts.

And his Majeſty is hereby further pleaſed to order, that any tobacco, being the growth or production of any of the territories of the ſaid United States of America, may (until further order) be imported directly from thence, in manner abovementioned, and may be landed in this kingdom; and upon the importer paying down, in ready money, the duty commonly called the old ſubſidy (except as herein after excepted) ſuch tobacco may be warehouſed under his Majeſty's locks, upon the importer's own bond for payment of all the farther duties due for ſuch tobacco, within the time limited by law, according to the nett weight and quantity of ſuch tobacco, at the time it ſhall be ſo landed, with the ſame allowances for the payment of ſuch farther duties, and under the like reſtrictions and regulations in all other reſpects, not altered by this order, as ſuch tobacco is and may be warehouſed by virtue of any act or acts of parliament in force: But it is his Majeſty's pleaſure nevertheleſs, that upon the importation of any ſuch tobacco into the ports of London, Briſtol, Portſmouth, Cowes, Liverpool, Lancaſter, Falmouth, Whitehaven, Hull, Greenock, and Port Glaſgow, or either of them, in the manner herein before expreſſed, the importer ſhall be at liberty, until further order, to enter into bond for the payment, as well of the duty commonly called the old ſubſidy, as of all the farther duties due for ſuch tobacco, but without any allowance for prompt payment of the ſaid duty, commonly called the old ſubſidy, or any other of the duties which were formerly payable in ready money; and that if any tobacco, which has been or ſhall be ſo imported, during the continuance of this order, from the territories of the ſaid United States, into the ſaid ports of London, Briſtol, Portſmouth, Cowes, Liverpool, Lancaſter, Falmouth, Whitehaven, Hull, Greenock, and Port Glaſgow, ſhall be afterwards taken, within the time limited, out of the warehouſes wherein the ſame ſhall be ſecured under his Majeſty's locks, in manner herein before directed, at either of the abovementioned ports, to be exported directly from thence, the bonds which have been or ſhall be entered into for payment of the ſaid duties, ſhall be diſcharged in the manner directed by the ſeveral acts of parliament now in force.

And, for the purpoſe of regulating the trade and commerce between the people and territories belonging to the Crown of Great Britain in the Weſt-Indies, including in that deſcription the Bahama iſlands, and the Bermuda or Somers iſlands, and the people and territories belonging to the ſaid United States of America, his Majeſty is hereby further pleaſed to order, that no goods or commodities, whatſoever, except pitch, tar, turpentine, hemp and flax, maſts, yards and bowſprits, ſtaves, heading, boards, timber, ſhingles, and all other ſpecies of lumber; horſes, neat cattle, ſheep, hogs, poultry, and all other ſpecies of live ſtock and live proviſions; peaſe, beans, potatoes, wheat, flour, bread, biſcut, rice, oats, barley, and all other ſpecies of grain, being the growth or production of any of the ſaid United States of America, ſhall be imported from any of the ſaid United States of America, into any of his Majeſty's Weſt-India iſlands, the Bahama iſlands, and the Bermuda or Somers iſlands; and that ſuch goods may, until further order, be imported by Britiſh ſubjects only, and in no other than Britiſh built ſhips, owned by his Majeſty's ſubjects, and navigated according to law; and that rum, ſugar, melaſſes, coffee, cocoa-nuts, ginger and pimento, may (until further order) be exported by Britiſh ſubjects, in Britiſh built ſhips, owned by his Majeſty's ſubjects, and navigated according to law, in any of the ſaid iſlands to any port or place within the ſaid United States, upon payment of the ſame duties upon exportation, and ſubject to the like rules, regulations, ſecurities and reſtrictions, as the ſame articles by law are or may be ſubject and liable to, if exported to any Britiſh colony or plantation in America; and the bonds and ſecurities heretofore required to be taken for ſuch ſhips carrying ſuch goods, ſhall and may be cancelled and diſcharged, upon the like certificates as are required by the ſaid recited act, made in the twenty-third year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, to diſcharge any bonds given in Great Britain for the due landing any other goods in the ſaid United States of America.

And his Majeſty is hereby further pleaſed to order, that no goods or commodities, being the growth or manufacture of the ſaid United States, ſhall be imported into the provinces of Nova-Scotia, or New-Brunſwick, and their reſpective dependencies, except horſes, neat cattle, ſheep, hogs, poultry, and all other ſpecies of live ſtock and live proviſions; peaſe, beans, potatoes, wheat, flour, bread, biſcuit, rice, oats, barley, and all other ſpecies of grain; and alſo lumber of every ſort; and that the above articles ſhall be imported by Britiſh ſubjects only, and in none other than Britiſh built ſhips, owned by his Majeſty's ſubjects, and navigated according to law, and during ſuch limitted times only as the Governors or Commanders in Chief for the time being of the ſaid provinces and their reſpective dependencies, ſhall with the advice of their reſpective Councils, by proclamation, declare the importation of any of the ſaid articles to be neceſſary for the ſupply of the inhabitants of the ſaid provinces.

And his Majeſty is hereby further pleaſed to order, that no goods or commodities of the growth or manufacture of the ſaid United States ſhall be imported into any of the ports of the province of Quebec. And the Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, and the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, are to give the neceſſary directions herein, as to them may reſpectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

HAGUE, *April* 25.

THE States General have appointed M. Martin Vander Goes, Secretary to the Magiſtracy of the Hague, to be their Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Denmark.

April 27. We learn that the navigation of the Scheldt is not ſo much an obſtacle to a peace with the Emperor, as the ceſſion of Maeſtricht and the county of Overmeuſe. It is added, that the equivalent offered in money is ſeveral millions below the demands of the Emperor.

Elſineur, March 19. We have accounts from Copenhagen, that ſeveral merchants there have ſtopped payment, and among the reſt the agent Wolfert, who has failed for above two tons of gold.

Verſailles, April 17. The ſieur Doray, an officer of cavalry, had the 15th inſtant the honour to preſent to the King a clock of his own invention, which was executed by the ſieur Lamy Gonge, of Verſailles. The globe incloſing the clock repreſents a Montgolfier, or balloon, which every Sunday at the laſt ſtroke of twelve, riſes from the marble pedeſtal, and takes up a gallery in which are ſeen figures repreſenting two ærial travellers. To the ingenuity of the device, this work adds great ſkill in the execution.

Vienna, April 10. Although England has hitherto ſeemed inclined to remain entirely neuter with reſpect to our differences with the Dutch, yet it is not doubted here but that power will ſoon enter into a treaty of alliance with our court and that of Peterſburgh. Indeed, it is even ſaid, that the Engliſh Ambaſſador is actually buſied with the Prince de Kaunitz in drawing up the articles of ſuch an alliance, which uniting the forces of the three powers, would be ſufficient to ſurmount the obſtacles which the other Sovereigns of Europe would wiſh to throw in the way to hinder the ſucceſs of the great projects of our Monarch.

April 11. It is not againſt us only that the Turks at preſent are inclined to be troubleſome; they alſo openly brave the Ruſſians; and we are informed they have attacked and defeated ſome troops of the Czar d'Imirette. It will be ſeen whether the Empreſs will ſupport her new dependent. The Turks have alſo ſeized, under divers pretences, ſome ſhips belonging to the Ruſſians.

All the advices from the Ukraine announce the appearances of an approaching war. It is abſolutely true, that the number of the troops has lately been very conſiderably augmented, and that a conſiderable army is forming of Ruſſian troops in Livonia.

Letters from Wallachia adviſe, that the Ottoman miniſtry has ſent the moſt rigorous orders to the Princes of Wallachia and Moldavia, to avoid all correſpondence with foreign powers; but as the Porte at the ſame time permits the eſtabliſhment of foreign Conſuls, it is apparent that it will be extremely difficult to eradicate all correſpondence.

Paris, April 14. We have accounts from India, that the Dutch at Batavia are building 15 ſail of the line, which fleet is deſtined to render the Dutch forces reſpectable in the Indian ocean. Every one there is charmed to ſee the Republic of the United Provinces augmenting their forces by ſea and land. The alliance which will be concluded upon between our court and that power immediately after ſettling of their differences with the Emperor, will form ſuch a union of forces and reſources as will put both powers out of danger from the deſigns of any Sovereign of Europe to their diſadvantage.

LONDON, *May* 1.

On Saturday evening an expreſs arrived at the foreign Secretary's office, St. James's, from the Earl of Cheſterfield, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at Madrid; which, on account of the importance of its contents, was immediately carried to the King at Windſor.

A paper in the manner of a Memorial from the Court of Madrid, is come over by this conveyance, in which it ſeems

the Catholic King is become an accuſer, in the affair of the Britiſh logwood cutters on the Moſquito Shore; where it is inſiſted the Britiſh ſettlers were the firſt aggreſſors; that they have gone beyond their ſtipulated boundaries, ill-treating the ſubjects of Spain, and uſing the officers of his Catholic Majeſty with inſult and inſolence. This is the account which Don Galvez, Governor of the Havanna, has tranſmitted home to Spain, and which is likely to become a bone of contention between the two powers, unleſs it is ſpeedily ſettled.

May 2. Letters arrived with the expreſs over land from Bengal, mention, that by the laſt accounts received there from Madras, they learned that Lord Macartney had appointed General Braithwaite to the command of the Circars, the moſt important, and now the moſt lucrative command in the gift of the Madraſs Government. The General was perfectly recovered from the effects of his long captivity.

Deſirous of giving every information to the public upon matters of general importance, and of general import, we have obtained from a moſt reſpectable correſpondent the following ſhort but ſatisfactory account of the diſpute between the Emperor and the Dutch:

The cloſing of the Scheldt depends on a treaty at Munſter, between the United States and the Emperor, Jan. 13, 1648.

There are no other parties to it—1648 was the year of the decapitation of Charles the Firſt, conſequently England could take no part in it.

The fourteenth article, on which it depends, is ſhort:—— *L'Eſcaut occidental, les canaux des Sas et de Schwin, celui ci aboutiſſants, ſeront tenus clos a cote des Etats.*—Viz: The Weſtern Scheldt, the canals of the Sas and the Schwin, which fall into it, ſhall be cloſed in the ſide of the country which belongs to the States.

This is ſo clear as to need no comment. The Dutch have built ſeveral forts, to prevent the navigation of the Scheldt to all but their own ſhips.

The Emperor contends, however, that this treaty does not bind, becauſe Holland has not fulfilled her engagements in other reſpects, viz. about Maeſtricht and the Barrier Treaty.

By the Barrier Treaty, 1716, the Dutch were to poſſeſs and garriſon certain towns, but to keep them in repair; this they have not done, and the Emperor has claims for repairs to a large extent.

The claims of the Emperor to Maeſtricht is as follows:

Upon the irruption of Louis XIV, 1672, into Holland, the Count Montery, Governor of the Low Countries, gave a ſecret aſſiſtance to Holland; and Spain made a treaty ſoon after with them, whereby Holland agreed to give up Maeſtricht, the Country of Vroenhoven and Outermeuſe to Spain, as poſſeſſors of the Low Countries, if Louis XIV. did not make any acquiſition; or in terms of the treaty, "if matters remained upon the ſame footing, mutually when peace ſhould be reſtored."

By the treaty of Nimeguen, 1686, Louis XIV. relinquiſhed all his conqueſts in Holland. Spain put in her claims, but Holland pleaded certain mortgages, which the Prince of Orange had upon Maeſtricht againſt that ceſſion.

Charles II. of Spain, with the uſual Spaniſh good faith, paid off the mortgage, and ſatisfied the Prince of Orange; the negociation trained on till his death, but that event produced the ſucceſſion war, and threw every thing into confuſſion.

The treaty of Utrecht gave the Low-Countries to the German branch of the Houſe of Auſtria, with all the rights, claims, &c. of Spain.

The claim was renewed in 1738, by the Emperor Charles IV. and Commiſſioners met at Bruſſels; but his death, and the difficulties that aroſe about the Pragmatic Sanction, and ſucceſſion of Maria Thereſa, rendered the negociation abortive.

This claim, and that of the repairs of the barrier towns, are ſuch, as, if they were fairly diſcuſſed in a court of law, would be good. The Emperor, however, waved them, provided the Dutch gave up the free navigation of the Scheldt.

Maeſtricht, and a partial navigation of the Scheldt, viz. for *his own* were offered by the Dutch laſt ſummer, but not accepted.

The partial navigation of the Scheldt has again been offered lately, and accepted, it is believed, as the terms of a pacification.

May 4. The greateſt obſtacles to the concluſion of the peace between the Emperor and the Dutch ſeem principally to ariſe from a miſunderſtanding that prevails between the United Provinces, ſome of them being ready to ſubmit to any condition, whilſt others ſeem diſpoſed to riſk the event of a war, rather than put up with the imperious demands of Joſeph II. —— Amongſt the opponents to peace the province of Guelderland is the moſt obſtinate.

In conſequence of ſome plan in agitation relative to the employment of felons in the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, two of the engineers belonging to the Board of Ordinance are ordered down there to take compleat ſurveys of them during the ſummer, that Government may be provided with the neceſſary information thereon by the next ſeſſion of Parliament.

May 5. Admiral Campbell takes leave of the King at St. James's to-morrow, preparatory to his going to his command at Newfoundland, of which place he is ſole governor; the Saliſbury man of war, of 50 guns, now waits his arrival at Spithead, with the Hebe frigate of 36 guns, and Merlin of 18 guns, which are alſo going to that ſtation. The Winchelſea and San Leocadia frigates, which are a part of the ſquadron, the ſame as laſt year, ſailed from Spithead on Saturday laſt.

General Haldimand goes out in the Saliſbury of 50 guns, with Admiral Campbell, with whom he is to make a ſurvey of the fortifications at Newfoundland, and from thence a frigate is to carry him to his government at Quebec.

May 6. A report is current, that it is the intention of the miniſtry to ſubmit a bill to the conſideration of Parliament, ſoon after the approaching receſs, for conſtituting a Board of Commiſſioners, for the purpoſe of enquiring into the nature of the commercial intercourſe between Great-Britain and the United States of America, and to make a report thereof to the Houſe, preparatory to meaſures being adopted for eſtabliſhing, on a permanent baſis, a ſyſtem for the regulation of the commerce of the two countries.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, April 8.

"Prince Dolgorwſky, the Ruſſia Miniſter, having requeſted of our auguſt Sovereign, the reaſon of the different movements of his troops, his Majeſty has given for anſwer, that it appeared ſtrange to him, that her Ruſſian Majeſty was ſo attached to the intereſt of the houſe of Auſtria, as it would affect the quiet of Europe, and run great danger of loſing her equal balance: That for himſelf, as Member of the Empire, and guarantee of the intereſt of all the other Sovereigns of the ſame Empire, and as puiſſance in particular, he would do the utmoſt in his power, even if reduced to his own power, to ſuſtain in the rights of Germany, an upright balance in Europe.

"Prince Dolgorwſky, who had liſtened to his Majeſty, without interrupting him, began to anſwer, following the inſtructions he had received: That his miſtreſs found the behaviour of the Dutch more ſtrange; that it was difficult to explain the reaſon of their reſiſtance to the juſt demands of the Emperor, if ſhe did not ſuſpect that ſome other powers encouraged them, and that ſhe looked upon his Pruſſian Majeſty in particular, as the encourager of their obſtinacy; that ſuch an act would ſurpriſe Europe, and not the particular projects againſt Germany and the political balance, which, without doubt, had no other foundation than the chimerical fearfulneſt which his Majeſty intended to ſow among the other powers; that being aſſured of the juſtneſs of the intentions of Joſeph II. the Empreſs found needleſs all the precautions which they might believe to have a right to take, and that all the care they took to detach her from her illuſtrious ally, became abſolutely ſuperfluous."

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 21.

"It is aſſured that ſome preliminary articles that are to ſerve for the baſis of an accommodation between the Court of Vienna and the Republic of Holland, have been ſigned by the Emperor's Ambaſſador, and thoſe of the United States. Others pretend, nevertheleſs, that in the conference between theſe Miniſters, nothing was done but the exchanging of their full powers, as the negociations could not be renewed without that formality. They add, that another courier from Vienna, was expected in order to know whether the Emperor will deſiſt from ſome articles which the States General cannot admit as the foundation of the reconciliation. On account of the diſtance between the Courts intereſted in the negociation, the arrangement of the different difficulties require a conſiderable time."

It is confidently aſſerted that there are letters in London, received by expreſs from the Continent, containing accounts that the preliminary articles of peace, between the Emperor and the Dutch, were laſt week ſigned by the Miniſters of the reſpective powers.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, April 19.

"The public affairs of the country, ſo far as regard our differences with the Emperor, wear a much more pleaſant aſpect than they did ſome time ago: and there ſeems little doubt but matters will be accommodated, but ſentiments differ in regard to conditions. The Republic will purchaſe the peace with a ſtipulated ſum, and it is ſuppoſed the Emperor on his part, has receded a little from his firſt demand of an unlimited freedom, in the navigation of the Scheldt from Antwerp to the ſea.

Every account received from abroad by Saturday's French and Dutch mails, tend to confirm the intelligence of the peace being agreed upon between the Emperor and the Dutch; but another circumſtance that ſeems to ſtamp on it the ſeal of incontrovertible certainty is, that an expreſs arrived yeſterday at the houſe of his Excellency Baron Van Leyden, the Dutch Ambaſſador at our Court, with poſitive information, that the 10th of next month is fixed for the ratification of the preliminary treaty, under the mediation of the French and Ruſſian Courts.—This deſirable event would have taken place ſooner, had not the Mynheers raiſed difficulties on an article too repugnant to their well-known attachment to pecuniary matters. The great object of diſpute was the ſum of 200,000l. ſterling. This alone retarded the progreſs of the negociation, and was like to have put an end to it. Had the Emperor been equally tenacious on the ſcore of ducats as the diſintereſted Hollanders, the latter might, at their coſt, have verified the old adage, "a penny wiſe and a pound fooliſh."

Several ſhips are arrived at Whitehaven, in Cumberland, which left Virginia the 16th of February, and bring accounts that money is very ſcarce in that Colony. Engliſh guineas are held in ſuch eſtimation that they clip a piece off each of them, to keep them in the country. The guineas however will not ſtay there; and many are brought to Whitehaven in their mutilated ſtate. Whatever were the ideas formed by the Americans a few years ago, of the bleſſings of independence, they now ſpeak feelingly of the change in their ſituation, their enormous taxes, their reſtrained trade to the Weſt-Indies, the anarchy among the common people, and the capture of their ſhips by the Algerines. The crews of the Whitehaven ſhips ſay, that nothing but Britiſh goods ſell in Virginia; and the planters on ſome of the moſt conſiderable rivers have declared againſt ſending a ſingle hogſhead of tobacco to either Holland or France, having fully proved that the Engliſh is the beſt market.

A letter from Paris, dated April 28, ſays, "The laſt letters from Peterſburgh confirm to us, that the movements of the Turks have excited ſome uneaſineſs, and eſpecially the numerous tribes in Grand Tartary, who this ſpring may pour down, not upon the Crimea, which is ſafe from their incurſions, but upon the other provinces belonging to the Empire of Ruſſia. Government is at great pains to prevent any intelligence on this ſubject from tranſpiring, but the precautions taken have only increaſed the doubts of the merchants, who had ſpeculated on the trade in the Black Sea, and are now againſt engaging, ſo that government is obliged to furniſh Cherſon and the other parts of the Crimea with proviſions."

BOSTON, June 18.

The General Aſſembly of New-Hampſhire have appointed a committee to wait on the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth, to aſcertain what laws have been enacted here, the operation of which make it expedient that the neighbouring States adopt acts ſimilar thereto.

A Correſpondent obſerves, that as the late arrival of Britiſh merchants, factors and agents, has been a great cauſe of the embarraſſed ſtate of our trade and commerce, whether it will not be neceſſary for the preſent General Court to enact a particular law reſpecting ſuch perſons, that ſuch reſidents ſhould not fruſtrate the intentions of any alien acts of this State, by naturalization; and whether ſuch interlopers ſhould not be obliged to pay at leaſt *one thouſand pounds* to the Commonwealth for this privilege; otherways, all acts of this ſtate will ſoon become of little avail, in hindering ſuch reſidents from receiving every advantage in their importations, under the ſanction of being ſubjects to theſe States.---This fineſſe may be practiſed with a view to ſet aſide the extra duties impoſed on aliens.---The queſtion is, whether Britiſh merchants, agents and factors who reſide among us, with a view of improving Britiſh gewgaws and other manufactures from England, and collecting the currency for remittances, can be conſidered as valuable members of Society?--- or rather, whether ſuch reſidents are nuiſances to the community, and ought not, by every meaſure poſſible, to be ſo embarraſſed in their commercial concerns, as to oblige them to return *whence they came.*

The ſame Correſpondent farther obſerves, that however plauſible the idea of *emigration* may be urged, he hopes this gauze covering will not ſo far deceive any one, as to loſe the diſtinction between emigration for the improvement of our manufactures and agriculture, and the triſling venders of *balloons* and ribbands.

PROVIDENCE, *June* 18.

Since our laſt Captain Gideon Crawford, in the Sloop Betſey, arrived here in 13 days from Cape-Francois, by whom we learn, that a brig from New-London, Captain Star, was ſeized at the Cape the 22d of May, on a charge of having contraband goods on board. She had not been condemned when Captain Crawford ſailed.

The General Aſſembly of the State of Connecticut, in their late ſeſſions, paſſed an act inveſting Congreſs with powers to regulate the commerce of the United States.

LITCHFIELD, *June* 21.

On Thurſday evening laſt, there was a moſt violent tornado, or hurricane, accompanied with a heavy and ſevere ſhower of hail, at and in the neighbourhood of Sharon; which, with infinite regret we aſſure our readers, has materially damaged many, and totally deſtroyed ſome very valuable fields of Engliſh and other grain, in that vicinity, and greatly injured the fruit, &c. as trees of conſiderable bigneſs were either broken down, or torn up by the roots; and fences, within the limits of its direction, were likewiſe ſo effectually demoliſhed, as to leave many fields entirely open. The roofs of 3 barns, the property of Mr. Samuel Canfield, Merchant; John Canfield, Eſq; and Lieut. ------- Taylor, were blown off,---and the dwelling-houſe of Dr. Aſhur Shepard, and ------- Griſwould, Eſq; were conſiderably injured; many of their windows being broken to pieces by the hail ſtones.

Corroborating accounts, obtained of gentlemen from the ſtate of New-York, give us ſufficient confidence likewiſe to acquaint our readers, that on Sunday the 12th inſtant, a ſevere ſtorm of hail, attended with a ſtrong whirlwind, thunder and lightning, extended itſelf in different directions from Kinderhook, in that, to Waſhington, in this ſtate; which has laid waſte many very large, valuable and flouriſhing fields of grain, deſtroyed the fruit, and committed many other ravages. Our informants ſay, that hail-ſtones were found on the morning ſucceeding the ſtorm, which meaſured eight inches in circumference.

Same evening a grift-mill, ſtanding in Livingſton's Manor, containing upwards of one thouſand buſhels of wheat, was ſet on fire by lightning, and, with its contents, entirely conſumed.

We are happy to obſerve, that on Thurſday laſt a large building was erected at the South Farms in this town, for the laudable purpoſe of holding ſacred and divine worſhip, --which was compleated without the occurrence of any unfortunate event.

NEW-YORK, June 24.

Two Eaſt-India ſhips have lately been fitted out in the river Thames for the Americans. It is not believed that they were altogether owned in America; on the contrary, it is ſaid, that ſome in London have choſen to open a trade to the Eaſt-Indies under the American flag, as other ports have under the Imperial flag. One of theſe ſhips was for Bengal, and the other for China.

Extract of a letter from Cork, April 1.

"The merchants of this city having received information, that, from ſo long a continuation of eaſterly winds, many homeward-bound veſſels from America and the Weſt-Indies are now near this coaſt, unable to make the land, and in great want of the neceſſaries of life, have, at their own expence, diſpatched a faſt ſailing cutter to cruiſe off Cape Clear, laden with bread, water, beef, pork, and likewiſe freſh proviſions, in order to adminiſter immediate relief to ſuch as may be found in need thereof. The management of this expedition is entruſted to a confidential perſon, who goes ſupercargo, and is directed to relieve whoever he may meet with in diſtreſs, no matter to what country they belong, or whither they are bound. He has it alſo in particular charge not to accept the ſmalleſt return for what aſſiſtance he may happily afford, as the gentlemen who promoted this undertaking conſider themſelves amply rewarded by the pleaſure which reſults from ſo benevolent an action. The humane idea was no ſooner ſuggeſted, than, in order to carry it into immediate effect, a liberal ſubſcription was filled up with alacrity.

A report prevails that the Havannah is opened for the reception of American veſſels.

By the late papers from Baltimore there appears to be a vigorous ſtruggle between the members of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal church, and thoſe of the other churches in that ſtate. One party is endeavouring to have the Epiſcopal, the eſtabliſhed church, at which the other party is highly, and perhaps juſtly diſpleaſed.

A writer in the controverſy, with much propriety obſerves, "That our civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions, any more than on our opinions in phyſic or geometry----- that the opinions of men, and the modes of worſhip practiſed by them, are not the objects of civil government---that it is time enough for the rightful purpoſes of civil government, for its officers to interfere when principles brake out into overt-acts againſt peace and good-order, and finally that *truth* is great and will prevail, and be ſupported and encouraged if left to itſelf.

At a meeting of the committee of American loyaliſts, ſettled on the Bahama Iſlands, the 8th Inſtant, they reſolved as follows:

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Speech of Lieutenant-Governor Powell, at the concluſion of the late ſeſſion of Aſſembly, ſo far as reſpects the oppoſition made by the American Loyaliſts to the preſent weak and contemptible adminiſtration, is illiberal, untrue, and malicious, evidently calculated, under the influence of a deſpicable faction, to inſult and oppreſs his Majeſty's faithful American Loyaliſts ſettled in theſe Iſlands.

That it clearly appears, from the moſt undoubted teſtimony, that the ſaid Lieutenant-Governor Powell hath violated his promiſe, moſt ſolemnly pledged to the body of the American Loyaliſts, to diſſolve the preſent illegal and unconſtitutional aſſembly.

June 27. The preparations and threatenings keep going on againſt Algiers, which prepares with equal ardor and vigor to repel the impending ſtorm; and the Dey of that regency ſeems to venture to add Great-Britain to the number of his already numerous adverſaries.

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 23.

On Friday laſt arrived in this port the brig Rebecca. Captain Garſton, from St. Euſtatius---A gentleman on board has favored us with the following:

"On Monday, the 6th inſt. at about 5 o'clck in the morning, lat. 34, N. long. 70, 34, W. we ſaw a ſail to windward, with colours (ſuppoſed to be French) hoiſted as a ſignal of diſtreſs, and firing to leeward, we concluded ſhe was really ſo; at ſeven we hoiſted our colours and laid to until ſhe came alongſide; ſhe proved a ſhip of about 20 guns, with Spaniſh colours; ſhe hailed us, and demanded from whence we came, and where bound, in a language we could not well underſtand; but Capt. Garſton anſwered, and informed them; they then ordered him to hoiſt out his boat and come on board; he anſwered, it leaked ſo bad he could not; what did they want? they ſaid there was war, that they were a King's ſhip from Lavadecrus, and wanted to ſearch his hold; they then ordered us to haul round to windward while they got out their own boat, which they did in a very little time, and were coming on board with twelve or thirteen men; at the ſame time we ſaw as many more going aloft. Capt. Garſton immediately ordered his hands to make ſail, which they willingly obeyed; the boat ſeeing our intention, put about, and rowed for the ſhip again, which prevented their firing for ſome time; after the boat got out of danger they fired and gave chace for about two hours, then hauled their wind and ſtood to the eaſtward, but ſoon after came to."

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 29.

We learn from Boſton, that the General Court has made ſome alterations and amendments in an act, paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of a General Court, commonly known by the name of the STAMP ACT.----That part of the act, in particular, which laid a duty by a ſtamp on news-papers, almanacks and notes of hand, is repealed.

Perhaps there is no meaſure more indiſpenſably neceſſary here, than the impoſition of ſome extra duty upon tranſient perſons, by which they may be compelled to contribute to the ſupport of the ſtate, to the diminution of whoſe wealth they contribute ſo effectually. It is pretty evident that of the ſpecie which has been drained from theſe ſtates, ſince the peace, one half, at leaſt, has been carried away by thoſe tranſient adventurers, who flit away with all the money they can gather, before the collection of the taxes comes on, and thus defraud the ſtate of its juſt right.---- Quere, Ought not perſons of this deſcription be obliged to give ſecurity for the payment of their quota of the taxes of the ſtate? Tranſient perſons, in the Bahama iſlands, pay two per cent. more than thoſe perſons eſtabliſhed there; whereas here they moſtly pay nothing.

Every man in America, who, either from motives of ſelf-intereſt, or the more exalted motives of patriotiſm and philanthro-

py, feels himself affected in the situation of these rising republics, must sincerely rejoice, that the principal states in the union entertain, at length, a just idea of the only radical cure that can possibly be applied to our distresses; that is, to invest Congress with such a power of regulating our trade, as may enable them to counteract those illiberal and impolitic systems, whose influence, like that of a malignant comet, has operated so banefully throughout the states.

Recent letters from Europe inform us, that the Pope has opened two ports, Civita Vecchia on the Mediterranean Sea, and Ancona, on the Adriatic Gulph, for the admission of vessels belonging to the United States of America, on terms of reciprocity; and has, moreover, nominated persons at each of these ports, to render every necessary service to those Americans who may arrive there; stipulating only, that the subjects of the papacy shall meet with similar friendly treatment in the ports of the United States. We are informed that application on the above subject, for the purpose of opening a new vent for the New-England codfish, was made by the American Commissioners in Europe, to the Pope's Nuncio, who transmitted an account of the proposition to his sovereign, by whom he was empowered to conclude the business as above mentioned.

A Correspondent says, "I would not wish to add to the distresses of those who are already under the greatest afflictions; but I cannot be silent when I read weekly in the papers of several arrivals in the different Ports of the United States from Nova-Scotia, many of them have brought numbers of loyal subjects from that dreary part of the globe, being obliged to return to the country they have injured, or *starve*.

"Some days ago a vessel arrived in this port from Nova-Scotia or Shelburne, in which came several of those loyal subjects; what their design in coming is, I will not determine; but letters brought by the same vessel from some who are in the greatest distress for want of food and other necessaries of life, give the caution to their friends from whom they expect relief, *to send the same in British vessels*. Humanity shudders at the thought, but what true American can think of paying freight to foreigners for that relief which he would wish to send to any of his unhappy connections, while our vessels are not permitted to enter their ports."

Extract of a letter from Danville, in Kentucky, dated May 31.

"Our second Convention has met, and now sitting. They have resolved on making application to the Legislature of Virginia for an act of separation at their next session; and a petition is now drafting for that purpose, which will be read in the Convention this day. An address will also be handed out to the people, on the expediency of the measure.

"Several late Acts of the Virginia Assembly, which operate grievously on this district, have anticipated the application at an earlier period than was generally thought of; though perhaps it may be better for us in the end.

"This new state is to be called "*The Commonwealth of Kentucky*," and by computation contains at this time 30,000 souls; but before a separation can take place must be vastly increased.

"The savages still continue to do mischief, tho' chiefly about the Ohio river; but it is not of any considerable consequence."

Extract of a letter from Charleston, South-Carolina, dated June 4.

"The present scarcity of cash has made this place become dismal; for there is nothing now talked of but the want of money; indeed our old merchants are almost ruined for the want of it. No crops last year from our planters, and very little hopes this year; so that God only knows what will become of them. British merchants will be, I am afraid, the ruin of not only this state, but all America; for every dirty advantage they can take, they eagerly catch at. I wish, and am in hopes, the people will not remain long dormant; for it is now time to rouse and send these ministerial agents and factors from amongst us."

We are informed that a petition has been presented by the state of South-Carolina to Congress, praying that a Federal Court may be appointed, conformably to the articles of confederation and perpetual union; to decide a dispute concerning boundaries between the said state and the state of Georgia: In consequence of which we are further informed, Congress came to the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the second Monday in May next, be assigned for the appearance of the states of South-Carolina and Georgia, by their lawful agents."

Saturday last arrived here, the ship Van Berkel, Captain Campbell, in six weeks from Amsterdam.- --Letters of the 10th of May, received by this vessel, mention, that although recruiting and other preparations for war were still carried on, yet they were in great hope and expectation that the negociations for peace would terminate happily; but we have no particulars of these interesting affairs.

From New Lloyd's List, from April 29, *to May* 3.

Captain Ward, of the Little Joe, arrived at Liverpool, it is reported, took up the crew of the Providence, French, from Charleston to London, which foundered.

Captain Lyon of the Molly and Betsey, arrived at Liverpool, spoke the George, Curtis, on the 9th instant, about 30 leagues westward of Cape Clear, who had his upper works stove in, lost his water casks, throwed three hogsheads of tobacco overboard, and were at the pumps every half hour.

We hear, that on Thursday last Congress, pursuant to the resolution of the 7th of March last, proceeded to the election of a Minister Plenipotentiary to succeed Mr. J. Adams, at the Court of the United Netherlands; and the ballots being taken, WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esq; was elected. [His Excellency William Livingston, Esq; the present Governor of New-Jersey, a gentleman in high esteem for his many patriotic and unwearied exertions.]

Congress also proceeded to the election of a Deputy Secretary of Congress, and the ballots being taken, Mr. Roger Olden was elected.

By the Bahama Gazette, dated the 11th instant, we find the utmost discontent prevails among the British merchants and loyalists, who oppose the collection of taxes, which they say are oppressive, and unconstitutionally imposed upon them, by an illegal Assembly.

In the St. Christopher's Gazette of the first instant, are advertised the sales of the ship Polly (otherwise the Friends) and the brig Ruth, with their respective Cargoes, consisting of lumber, condemned in the Court of of Vice-Admiralty of that island, for *breach of the laws of trade*.

The legislature of New-York, at their last session, passed an act granting a bounty on hemp to be raised within that state, of eight shillings per cwt.---and as a further encouragement to the growth of hemp, and the manufacture of cordage and linseed oil, they laid the following additional duties: viz. on every cwt. of foreign cordage, four shillings; on every cwt. of foreign white rope or yarns, four shillings; on every hundred weight of foreign hemp, two shillings; on every gallon of foreign linseed oil, four pence; on every pair of shoes, six-pence; and on every pair of boots, two shillings; the produce of these duties to be applied to the payment of the above bounties.

The above act contains a clause laying a duty of one and a half per cent. on all goods imported into the state by a foreigner, and not consigned to a citizen, more than paid by citizens of that state, or of the United States.

And another clause, subjecting to a penalty of one hundred pounds, and costs of suit, any person who shall sell as a slave any Negroe or other person brought into that state after the first instant.---Every person so sold to be free.

And two clauses respecting the manumission of slaves; by which, if the slaves be under fifty years of age, and of sufficient ability to provide for themselves, the manumittor shall not be obliged to give security to indemnify the state for any expence it might incur by such manumitted slave.

The last clause of this very salutary act states, that slaves shall have the privilege of being tried by jury in all capital cases, according to the course of common law.

We hear that the legislature of Delaware has, in its last session, abolished all fairs, which were formerly held within that state.

The substance of the following directions, for preventing, and curing the effects of drinking cold water in warm weather, was read about twelve years ago, in the American Philosophical Society, by a member of the Society; and is now published at the particular request of a

FRIEND TO HUMANITY.

IT is a melancholy reflection, that man, in seeking relief from the effects of extreme heat and labour, by drinking cold water, often meets with disease and death.

To prevent both, it is only necessary for him to observe the following cautions:

1st. To delay drinking, until the temperature of his body is reduced nearer to the coldness of the water; or,

2dly. To drink a small quantity at once; or,

3dly. To lessen the coldness of the water, by mixing it with any liquor warmer than itself; or,

4thly. To grasp the vessel that contains the water (provided it is made of glass, earth, or metal of any kind) for a minute or two in his warm hands; or,

5thly. To receive the first shock of the water upon his hands, feet or face, by washing them, instead of receiving it in his stomach, where it immediately produces cramp and convulsions upon parts most essential to health and life.

There cannot be a single instance produced of cold water having done the least mischief, where these cautions, even in *part*, have been observed. They are equally *necessary* and equally certain in their operation, whether the liquor offered to be drank be extreme cold water, beer, cyder or punch, for each of the last mentioned liquors has been known in similar circumstances to produce the same effects as cold water.

To persons suddenly affected with drinking cold liquors there is a remedy, which has seldom failed of giving relief, where the patients have been able to swallow, and that is LIQUID LAUDANUM. From thirty to sixty drops may be given in a little spirit, or wine and water, or, what is better than either, in warm water, if it be at hand. These drops should be repeated, and the dose increased according to the degrees and duration of the cramp in the stomach. A few doses produce ease and a few hours sleep, and a gentle sweat generally restores the patient to health.

Puking has been found to be very improper, tending to increase the cramp in the stomach, and to produce inflammation. Bleeding is slow and uncertain in its operation in this disorder. Its principal use is probably to prevent those inflammations and obstructions, which sometimes follow the action of the cold water upon the stomach. But these advantages may be derived from it as well the next day after the patient has drank the cold water, as immediately after it.

There cannot be a greater mistake, than to suppose that spirits taken in large quantities lessen the effects of heat upon the body. On the contrary, they *increase* them: Weak punch, wine and water, vinegar and water, small beer, and sour milk and water, are the best drinks in hot weather. They keep up a due perspiration, abate internal heat, and resist putrefaction. They are therefore recommended to general use, from long experience and observation of their good effects.

EXTRACT from an Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entituled "A SUPPLEMENT to the Acts for raising an Impost on goods, wares and merchandize imported, for securing more effectually the revenues arising from the same," *passed the Second day of April*, 1785.

AND be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing of this act, every merchant, factor, agent or other person, who shall make entry of any goods, wares or merchandize whereon the duties shall not exceed the sum of three pounds, shall forthwith pay such duties before a permit shall be granted for landing such goods; and when the duties arising on any such entry shall exceed the sum of three pounds, the same shall be paid, or at the option of the party making or causing such entry to be made, secured by the bond of such party, payable in three months from the date thereof: *Provided*, That if such party be a stranger, non-resident or otherwise of doubtful character, additional security shall be required by the Collector in every such case.

"*And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every such bond so taken for the payment of duties as aforesaid, shall, at and from the time of executing the same, have and take the like effect with a judgment entered in a Court of Record, and execution levied by the Sheriff, so far as relates to the binding of the goods and chattels lands and tenements of the obligor or obligors in any such bond.

"*And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, or Deputy-Collector of an inland district, when and so often as any such bond shall become due, shall demand payment thereof, or prosecute an action or actions for the money due thereon; and if the Collector shall neglect or delay to put any such bond in suit more than ten days after the same shall have become due, he shall in every such case be deemed to have the money due thereon in his possession, and account for the same accordingly, as if actually by him received."

*** The Members of the SOCIETY for the Relief of poor distressed Masters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are desired to attend a Quarterly Meeting, on MONDAY next, the 4th of July, at the Masons Lodge, in Lodge-Alley, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

On *FRIDAY* next,

Precisely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

TAXES.

Instructions given by the Commissioners of Bedford county to their Treasurer.

ON your arrival at the city of Philadelphia, you will advertise, that within ten days after, the LANDS of such as are Land-holders in the county of Bedford, and that have not paid their taxes, are to be advertised and sold for all arrears of taxes. Given under our hands, at Bedford, June 10, 1785.

[Signed,] WILLIAM PROCTOR, HUGH BARCLAY, } Commissioners.

To BERNARD DOUGHERTY.

A true copy, certified June 22, 1785, by

BERNARD DOUGHERTY,

At Mr. *Nancarrow's*, opposite the Bank.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Springfield township, Montgomery county, on the 15th inst. two stray creatures, viz. a HORSE and a MARE, the horse being a chesnut brown with a bald face, and the mare being nearly the same colour, and having nearly the same marks as the horse. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. DERICK KEYSER. † June 17.

IN COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, June* 24, 1785.

COUNCIL took into consideration the act of General Assembly, passed the 31st of March last, entituled "An Act to authorise the appointment of new Commissioners to execute the act of Assembly, entituled "An Act declaring the river Susquehanna and other streams therein named, public highways, for improving the navigation of the said river and streams, and for preserving the fish in the same;" and to extend the powers of the said Commissioners to all parts of the same river, within this state," and thereupon appointed the following gentlemen Commissioners for carrying the same into execution, viz.

General *James Potter*, *Samuel Wallis*, *George Woods*, General *Frederick Watt*, *William Brown*, Kiskcoquillis; *John Baily*, Donnegal; *Robert Whitehill*, *John Montgomery*, Carlisle; *James Ewing*, *John Musser*, Lancaster; *Michael Simpson*, *William Baily*, York-Town; *John Churchman*, *William Montgomery*, *Bartram Galbraith*, *Thomas Turbutt*, *James Porter*, Lancaster County; *William Macloy*, Dr. *Robert Harris*, *George M'Culloch*, Lancaster County.

Extract from the Minutes,

JOHN ARMSTRONG, jun. Secr'y.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the state of Pennsylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery in and for the said state, and the Hon. Jacob Rush, Esq; one of the Justices of the same Courts, have issued their precept, bearing date the tenth day of June instant to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at the State house, in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the seventh day of July next.

And whereas the said Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Esq; the Hon. Francis Hopkinson, Esq; Judge of the Admiralty for Pennsylvania, and the Hon. Jacob Rush, Esq; one of the Justices as aforesaid, have issued their precept, bearing date the sixteenth day of June instant, to me directed, for holding a Court of Admiralty Sessions for the United States of America, at the said State-house, on the seventh day of July next.

Notice is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroners and Constables within the city and county of Philadelphia, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their office in that behalf appertain to be done; and also all they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the goal of the said city or county, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Philadelphia, the 17th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and in the ninth year of American independence.

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

To be SOLD on the lowest Terms,

By *James Kinnear*,

THAT large, elegant, three story Brick HOUSE and Appurtenances, situate on the north-west corner of Third and Vine-streets; it is an healthy, airy and pleasant part of the town, commands a delightful prospect, and is an excellent stand for business. For further particulars enquire as above. June 22. ¶

WHEREAS one Moiety of the Town of PORT-ROYAL, in Lancaster county, on the Susquehanna, formerly belonging to Elijah Wickersham, now belongs to the subscriber, who desires all persons, purchasers of lots, to pay the arrears of ground-rents to STEPHEN CHAMBERS, Esquire, of Lancaster, JAMES BIDDLE, Esq; Reading, or to the subscriber, before the first of August next, or they will be sued for the same.

CHARLES HURST, Fifth-street, on South-street.

Philad. June 27, 1785.

N. B. LOTS to let on Groundrent, from Second-street to Sixth-street, on South-street.

LOST, about two Weeks ago,

A RED Morocco POCKET-BOOK, with Silver Clasps, containing Notes of Hand, sundry Accounts and other Papers, of no Use to any Person but the Owner, whose Name appears on the Papers; and ten Tickets in the first Class of the Pennsylvania State Lottery. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to HALL and SELLERS's Printing-Office, shall have TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

N. B. It is supposed to have been lost on the Road between the Lower Ferry and Philadelphia. June 24, 1785.

Newtown, Bucks county, June 17, 1785.

WHEREAS a plantation, situated in Falls township, Bucks county, adjoining lands of Thomas Barnes, Elijah Phillips, and others, containing about 120 acres, was seized and taken in execution by the Sheriff of the said county, on a judgment obtained against the subscriber, at the suit of Daniel Bunting. And whereas the said plantation, at a public sale, held by the said Sheriff, was struck off to Samuel Smith, jun. Under Sheriff of the said county, who bought the same by agreement, between us, for me. This is to forewarn all persons from making a purchase or accepting a conveyance of the said plantation, as the subscriber is determined to keep possession thereof until otherwise compelled by law, conceiving the title of the said Samuel Smith under the said sale not to be legal or valid.

¶ GEORGE MERRICK.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1785.

On Monday, the 11th of July next, in the evening, at 7 o'clock, will be sold at the Coffee-house, by public vendue,

A THREE story BRICK HOUSE, situate on the south side of Lombard-street, between Second and Third-streets, being in front 19 feet or thereabouts, and in depth 75 feet, be the same more or less; subject to a ground-rent of 41. sterling per year.

JOHN NIXON, Attorney in fact for

¶ Captain WILLIAM DAVIS.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,

A FULLING MILL, in Lower Dublin township, within one mile of Bustletown, and eleven miles from Philadelphia, near Bucks county road; the mill is new and in good order for carrying on business, and in a thick settled part of the country. It will suit a single man or a man with a small family, as there is a house and lot to the said mill. For further particulars, enquire of JAMES PAUL, at the said mill, or THOMAS PAUL, in Market-street, between Front and Water-streets, on the east side of the way, Philadelphia. June 27. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons in arrears for TAXES in the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, to discharge and pay the same into the hands of JOHN BUYERS, Esq; Treasurer, within three months from the date hereof; those who neglect to comply with this notification must expect, that so much of their lands as will be sufficient to pay the arrearages of their taxes, together with costs, will be sold, agreeable to law.

c. 3 m. June 5. DAVID MEAD, JOHN CLARK, WALTER CLARK, } Commissioners.

Chester county, June 16, 1785.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That the perſons appointed by law to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts of the Commiſſioners for erecting the public buildings in Cheſter county, do propoſe to meet at the houſe of ISAAC GRIFFITHS, Innholder, in Tredyffrin townſhip, on the 4th day of July next, at twelve o'clock, where all perſons concerned are deſired to attend. §

ABOUT the 6th of December 1784, WILLIAM YOUNG, jun. Botaniſt, of the townſhip of Kingſeſs, near Philadelphia, went from home on a journey to Wilmington, in North-Carolina, to make a collection of ſeed, roots, trees, &c. in the way of his buſineſs; and ſome time about the 12th of April laſt, ſent by the veſſel Union, Capt Taylor, a number of boxes with a collection of thoſe things, to Philadelphia, alſo a letter to his father or wife, dated the 19th of February, giving an expectation of his arrival at home the beginning of April, and has not been heard of ſince, which gives his family reaſon to fear he is deceaſed on the road, or that ſome accident has befallen him. Any perſon or perſons that can give certain intelligence of him by a letter to the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Blockley, near Philadelphia, directed to the care of JOSEPH OGDEN, at the middle bridge, on Schuylkill, or to JACOB BARGE, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by

June 20, 1785. ‖ CHRISTIANA LEECH.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Sunday evening, the 19th inſt. a German Servant, named GEORGE DAVID WORTZ, by trade a butcher, but underſtands all kinds of farming labour, about 22 years of age, brown complexion, grey eyes, and has lately loſt one of his upper fore-teeth. He had on and took with him, a blue cloth coat, a white linen jacket with ſleeves, two corded dimity waiſtcoats with double rows of ſmall white buttons, one pair of black velvet breeches, and one pair of trowſers made of Ruſſia ſheeting, a pair of plated ſhoe buckles, round hat, and ſeveral fine ſhirts. He ſpeaks Engliſh badly, having arrived from Germany (by way of Amſterdam) laſt fall. Whoever will ſecure ſaid ſervant, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought to the ſubſcriber, Twelve Dollars. CHRISTIAN WIRTZ.

Philadelphia, June 20, 1785.

CAME to the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the borough of Cheſter, at the ſign of Captain Biddle, two weeks ago, a bay MARE, with ſome white ſpots on her back; ſhe appears to be 15 or 16 years old, and with foal. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for the ſame in ten days from the date hereof.

June 13, 1785. ‖ SAMUEL JOHNSON.

To the FREEMEN and ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

IMPRESSED with the moſt affectionate and grateful ſentiments, for the honor you have done me in chooſing me your Sheriff for two ſucceeding years, I preſume once more to appear before you; but it is only to requeſt, that you would honor with your ſuffrages, at the next Election, ſome other perſon more qualified for the office; and to aſſure you, that no time or ſituation in life, ſhall ever diminiſh the gratitude or eſteem with which I have the honor to be,

Your moſt affectionate Fellow-Citizen, and humble Servant,

Philad. June 8, 1785. THOMAS PROCTER.

To the Free and Independent ELECTORS of the City, Liberties and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE preſent Sheriff having adverteſed his intentions of reſigning his office; the honor you have conferred by placing me on the return the two laſt years, induces me to ſolicit your favors at the enſuing Election for the Sheriff's Office, which ſhall be gratefully acknowledged

By the Public's humble Servant,

Philad. June 9, 1785. JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT.

WHEREAS a certain THOMAS CROSLAND, Schoolmaſter, died inteſtate, at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Skippack and Perkioming, in Montgomery county, about 22 miles from the city, and left ſome property more than would pay his juſt debts and funeral expences, which remains in the hands of the ſubſcriber. And as it is ſaid he had a wife in this or ſome of the neighbouring ſtates, this public notice is given, that if ſhe or ſuch other heirs as he hath left, will apply as above, and make the proper and neceſſary proofs, they may receive the ſame. HARMON UMSTAT, Adminiſtrator. †

THE creditors of CHARLES READ, Eſq; the elder, late of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, duly atteſted, to the ſubſcribers, on or before the 15th of the 7th Month (July) next, that a dividend of ſome monies depoſited in their hands by the Truſtees of ſaid deceaſed's eſtate may be then made. Thoſe who have not already furniſhed their accounts, omitting to render them by that time, will be excluded from this dividend. Philad. 6th Month 14 1785.

§ THOMAS, SAMUEL & MIERS FISHER.

TWELVE POUNDS Reward.

ABSCONDED from his bail, in November, 1782, a certain JACOB FALCONER, Fan Maker and Farmer, near Stewart's Tavern, at the Croſs Roads in Kent county, Maryland. Whoever ſecures him in the goal of this city, or delivers him to the ſubſcriber, Baker, in Fourth-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet, ſhall have the above reward, paid by GEORGE KNORR.

Philadelphia, September 7, 1784. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, out of the window of the ſubſcriber, on the 4th inſtant, a light homeſpun cloth coat and jacket, with ſome tar on the right ſleeve of the coat, the jacket ſomething darker than the coat. There were two Loan-Office certificates for 400 dollars each in the jacket pocket, the numbers are 54 and 55, dated April 28, 1779; one other certificate for 200 dollars, date not known; likewiſe a forage certificate for 10 dollars and 24-90ths. Whoever takes up and ſecures the thief or thieves, ſo that the owner gets his property again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, June 9, 1785. JOHN SCOTT. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, between the plantations of John Penn and Richard Peters, Eſquires, about three weeks ago, a ſtray red COW, has neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away

June 8, 1785. † HENRY SMITH.

SAMUEL PLEASANTS

Has removed his STORE to Cheſnut-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Bank, where he has for SALE,

A freſh Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from Europe. §4w

Jonathan, Rumford & Abijah Dawes,

Have for SALE, at their STORE, in Water-ſtreet, near the Old Ferry,

A Quantity of ANTIGUA RUM,

Alſo, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. common and fine drawn Nails, 11 by 9, and 10 by 8 Window Glaſs,

Sad Irons, Engliſh Scythes, Twine and Sail Duck. §

To be SOLD at private Sale,

Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of John Reynell, deceaſed, his late MANSION HOUSE and LOT, ſituate at the corner of Front and Walnut-ſtreets.

THE Houſe is about fifty feet upon Front and forty-two feet upon Walnut-ſtreet, is three ſtories high, has four large rooms on a floor, and three ceiled rooms in the garret, the entries and ſtair-caſe are very convenient, and the cellars under the whole are large, the partition walls are of nine inch brick to the garret floor, which is a great ſecurity againſt fire: There is a piazza and large kitchen adjoining, with a vault and cellar under both, over the kitchen are two ceiled rooms, and a pump of good water at the door: The yard is convenient and paved, under it are two vaults, ſuppoſed to contain about thirty cords of wood. At a corner of the lot (detached from the other buildings) is a brick tenement fit for an office, or ſmall family to live in. The whole lot whereon theſe improvements are, is about fifty feet ſix inches on Front, and ninety-ſix feet on Walnut-ſtreet. The houſe is well ſituated for health, and perhaps not exceeded by any for buſineſs in the city. For terms apply to

JOSHUA HOWELL,
June 6, 1785. SAMUEL COATES, or } Executors.
§ JOSEPH PASCHAL,

All perons indebted to the Eſtate of JOHN REYNELL, deceaſed, are again requeſted to make payment to the above Executors.

IMPORTED AND SOLD BY

RICHARD WELLS,

At his Store in Third-ſtreet, between Arch and Market-ſtreets,

FORGE hammers, ſmiths anvils and vizes, nails, ſprigs, and ſcrews of all ſorts, carpenters, ſmiths, coopers, ſaddlers, curriers and bricklayers tools, cabinet ware, and ſaddlery, braſs caps for wheels, harneſs buckles, and glaſs rollers, ſpring curtain barrels and other coach makers ware, oil ſtones and fiſh ſkins, locks, hinges and bolts, ſpades and ſhovels, andirons, bake-irons, flat-irons, frying pans, grid-irons, ſhovel and tongs, kitchen jacks and jack chains, bellows, copper and iron tea kettles, copper coffee-pots, fire ſteels, japanned, ſteel and ſilvered ſnuffers and candleſticks, japanned trays, waiters and bread baſkets, cork ſcrews, butchers and cork ſcrew ſteels, knives and forks, cutteaus, penknives and ink-pots, air vents and braſs cocks, braſs cloak-pins, hooks, rings, knobs and curtain rings, curry-combs and bruſhes, painters, hearth, houſe and cloath bruſhes, large and ſmall ſcale-beams, with and without diſhes, ſteelyards, money ſcales and weights, paints ground in oil &c. &c. t. b. c. t. f.

York county, May 27, 1785.

IN purſuance of the Acts of General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to SALE, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt day of Auguſt next, at the COURT-HOUSE in York-Town, 20 Acres of LAND, ſituate, lying and being in Mount-Pleaſant townſhip, in the county of York aforeſaid, it being part of a larger tract of 360 Acres, late the property of Edward Haggen, deceaſed, and ſold for arrears of taxes, by

WILLIAM COCHRAN,
BENJAMIN TYSON,
† MICHAEL HAHN, } Commiſſioners.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Perkiomen and Skippack townſhips, Montgomery county, on the night of the 24th of April laſt, a black HORSE, between 5 and 6 years old, near 15 hands high, has a ſtar in his forehead and a ſmall ſlip, ſome ſaddle-marks, has alſo a ſmall lump on one of his ribs, ſuppoſed to be on the right ſide, which may be plainly felt, a long ſwitch tail, paces a little, trots and canters well. Any perſon ſecuring the thief and horſe, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again, ſhall have the above reward upon conviction of the thief, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

June 3, 1785 § JACOB UMSTAT.

Penn's Neck, Salem county, May 30, 1785.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 23d day of January laſt, a Negro Man, named CATO, but is likely to change his name, he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high; has well ſhaped legs and feet for a negro: Had on, when he went away, a light coloured cloth coat, about half worn, the fore parts of his waiſtcoat are blue and the backs white, buckſkin breeches, grey yarn ſtockings, thick ſhoes, and a half worn felt hat; he was born in Guinea, but talks good Engliſh; he chops and ditches, as well as farming; he is left handed, and has a tooth in the roof of his mouth; he loves ſtrong liquor, and is very apt to ſwear. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have have him again, ſhall receive the above reward paid by THOMAS CARNEY.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forwarned to take off ſaid negro, and thoſe going to the back country are alſo forbid. †

THOMAS PERKINS,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, twelve doors above the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia, reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he carries on his buſineſs in all its branches, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. He hopes, by ſtrict punctuality to his cuſtomers, and the greateſt attention to procure the beſt materials, to merit a continuance of the very favourable encouragement he has experienced ſince his commencemen in buſineſs.

He has for SALE, a neat aſſortment of Watch Chains, Seals and Trinkets.

WANTED, as an Apprentice to ſaid buſineſs, a Lad of about 14 or 15 years of age, of reputable connexions.

Philadelphia, June 4 1785. †

RAN away on Saturday, the 4th of June, a German ſervant, named JOHN LAWRENCE BICKING, by trade a baker, but underſtands waiting and dreſſing hair, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, pale faced, pretty well built, wears his own brown hair tied, his eyes grey, inclining to blue; he had on and took with him a fine cloth ſurtout, a light coloured cloth coatee, two waiſtcoats, one red and one green ſtriped with white, corduroy and cloth breeches, brown thread ſtockings, ſilver or plated ſhoe and knee buckles, a cocked hat, one or two ſilk handkerchiefs, brown and white ſhirts. He is fond of company and liquor, ſpeaks Engliſh badly, having arrived from Germany (by way of Amſterdam) laſt fall. Whoever will bring him to the ſubſcriber ſhall have Eight Dollars Reward.

Philad. June 6, 1785. TENCH COXE.

To whom it may concern.

ALL importers of Rum, Wine, Brandy, or other Spirituous Liquors, are hereby notified to make true and particular entry of all the liquors aforeſaid by them imported, at the Exciſe-Office, before any part thereof be ſtored, agreeable to a law of this ſtate, in that caſe made and provided.

Alſo Retailers and others are requeſted not to move or tranſport any caſk of the liquors aforeſaid, amounting to twenty gallons and upwards, without firſt having entered the ſame according to law; as all ſuch liquors found ſo moving or moved before entry, will be ſeized without diſcrimination.

EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW, Collector.

Philadelphia, April 5, 1785. 3 m.

ALL Perſons who are indebted for Exciſe are requeſted to make immediate payment.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 23d inſtant, an Iriſh Servant Lad, named HUGH DENNIS, a ſhort thick ſet fellow, about 20 years old, very fond of liquor, had on and took with him a cloth coloured homeſpun coat and jacket, tow trowſers, two pair of grey yarn ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes, &c. Whoever will ſecure the above lad in any goal, in Pennſylvania, Delaware or Jerſey, ſhall have the above reward. †

Salem, May 24, 1785. JOHN ROWAN.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, about the 17th of May laſt, a grey HORSE, 6 or 7 years old, 14 hands high, paces and trots, was ſhod all round. The owner coming, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to JONATHAN SCHOLFIELD, in the Northern Liberties townſhip. §

Delaware State, ſſ.

IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

SATURDAY, June 12, A. M. 1784.

A PETITION from divers owners of MARSH MEADOW, ſituate on both ſides of St. George's creek, in New-Caſtle county, praying leave to bring in a bill for cutting a canal and erecting a brick or ſtone trunk or ſluice for diſcharging the waters from the ſaid meadows, and for other purpoſes, was preſented to the chair, and read.

Ordered, That the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill agreeable to the prayer of their petition, firſt giving ſix weeks notice thereof in the public papers, in order that any perſons concerned may appear before the Houſe, and offer their objections thereto, if any they have.

Extract from the Minutes,

§6w JAMES BOOTH, Clerk of Aſſembly.

A general Aſſortment of DRY GOODS

to be SOLD, at the STORE of Mr. JOHN M'CLELLAND, lately occupied by the ſubſcriber, in York-Town.

THEY will be ſold upon a reaſonable credit, and at the loweſt prices, either the whole together or divided into parcels, ſo as to ſuit the purchaſers. The terms may be known by applying to ſaid M'Clelland, or to Thomas Hartley, Eſq; in York-Town; and the ſubſcriber would attend himſelf upon notice. Country Store-keepers might ſupply themſelves there to great advantage. EDWARD CRAWFORD, Jun.

May 10, 1785. ¶6w.

WHEREAS MARY COWAN unjuſtly obtained a Note of the ſubſcriber for the ſum of *Twenty-five Pounds*, bearing date the 17th of February, 1784. This is to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on the ſame, as he is determined not to pay it until compelled by law.

Wilmington, May 31, 1785. † DAVID PARK.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon immediately,

THAT elegant COUNTRY SEAT, GARDENS and OFFICES thereunto belonging, ſituate on the Banks of Schuylkill, near the Falls; late in the tenure of His Excellency Chevalier DE LA LUZERNE, late Miniſter of France. For terms, apply to PETER MILLER, at his Office in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶ June 11, 1785.

AGREEABLE to the Reſolve of CONGRESS, of May 10, 1780, reſpecting the renewal of LOAN OFFICE CERTIFICATES, deſtroyed through accident; I the ſubſcriber do notify, that on or about the 6th day of January, 1780, my dwelling-houſe, in Talbot county, in the State of Maryland, was conſumed by fire, and therein were burnt and conſumed, two Continental Loan Office Certificates; that is to ſay, one No. 1859, for one thouſand dollars, and the other No. 1860, for one thouſand dollars alſo; both of which Certificates were iſſued at the Continental Loan Office in Philadelphia, on the 27th day of April, 1779, and were taken out in the name of Joſeph Bluff, of the county and ſtate aforeſaid. And this notice is given to entitle the owner to have the ſaid Certificates renewed.

6 w. RACHEL GOLDSBOROUGH.

EVAN TRUMAN,

At the Sign of the SICKLE and SCYTHE, the ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, between Second and Front-ſtreets, Philadelphia, makes moſt kinds of SMITHS WORK, viz.

GRIST, Saw, Chocolate and Snuff Mill-Irons,	Falling Axes,
Printers Preſs and Seal Ditto,	Ditching Shovels,
Smiths Bellows,	Grubbing Hoes,
Branding-Irons,	Weeding Ditto,
Houſe Work,	Picks and Mattocks,
Carpenters and Coopers Tools,	Plow-Irons,
	Skaiting-Irons, &c. &c.

*** Said TRUMAN has for ſale, a quantity of Grindſtones. Allowance will be made to thoſe who ſell again. Alſo Fullers, Tobacco, Timber Wheel and Mill Screws.

Orders directed to ROBERT LEWIS and SONS, or LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, in Philadelphia, will be gratefully received, and punctually attended to.

N. B. Said Truman wants an Apprentice. None need apply, but ſuch as can be well recommended. c t f.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.